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# WEEKLY



# PEOPLE

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## S. T. & L. A. ACTIVITY

### MAKING IT HOT FOR THE "ORGANIZED SCABBERY."

**Tobin and His Gang of Kangaroo Scab Hunting Lieutenants Shown Up to the Rank and File—Many Revolt—Fakirs Fear to Face Alliance Man.**

Lynn, Mass., March 28.—A few weeks ago a mass meeting in behalf of the striking shoeworkers was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Lynn Central Labor Council, comprising Cutters' Assembly, L. A. 3602 and Lady Stitches Assembly, L. A. 2616, of the Knights of Labor, Grain Counter Workers' Union and the Heel Makers' Union of the American Labor Union, and the Independent Union of Turn Workers. The council unanimously voted to invite a representative of the S. T. & L. A. to address the meeting. The invitation was accepted.

The hall where the meeting was held was packed to the doors. It was estimated that there were at least 1500 shoeworkers present. The audience was addressed by H. L. Hughes, of Spokane, Wash., for the American Labor Union, 1 Boynton Armstrong, of Lynn, for the Knights of Labor, and Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, for the S. T. & L. A.

Hughes, who is a Kangaroo, made a great many "bulls" and it was very evident that he was in a nervous condition. He spoke for two hours and probably would have been speaking yet if the audience would have stood for it. They stamped their feet and constantly interrupted the speaker, who, finally, went away back and sat down. Hughes had been told that if he made any "big" Berry would "rip" him up the back. That accounts for Hughes losing his head. No doubt he was talking against time so that Berry would not have an opportunity to speak.

Armstrong followed Hughes, speaking for half an hour on the local strike. Berry was the last speaker. He was given a royal reception by the vast audience. It was several minutes before he could speak owing to the ovation. Berry delivered an eloquent speech on the S. T. & L. A. and the S. T. & L. A., which was warmly received.

He exposed the Kangaroos and showed that nearly every one of them was helping Tobin to furnish scabs to the shoe manufacturers. Berry then showed up the Cigarmakers' Union. While speaking on his subject he was interrupted by hissing from a man named Cohen, a local labor fakir of that union. Quick as a flash Berry stopped, and pointing in the direction of the hisser, he said, "Fellow workmen, that is the sound that a snake makes when its head is crushed."

The audience applauded this and it was fully ten minutes before Berry could proceed. He was not interrupted after that.

Several weeks ago Comrade Berry was sent to Marlboro to attend a mass meeting in the Opera House, under the auspices of the Marlboro labor fakirs, and in the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Weeping Jeems Cary was billed to speak, but he did not put in an appearance. Berry broke the meeting up by insisting on asking questions. The workers of Marlboro are all excited over it and many have inquired for information concerning the S. T. & L. A.

L. A. 387, S. T. & L. A., of Marlboro, engaged a hall for the following Sunday afternoon. D. A. 19 sent Berry to address the meeting. There were over 500 shoeworkers present.

The Workmen's Educational Club of Boston, issued a call a few weeks ago for a mass meeting to be held in Paine Memorial Hall to listen to arguments pro and con on the Lynn strike. The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Knights of Labor, and the S. T. & L. A., were invited to send representatives to address the meeting and present their arguments. There were several hundred workmen present at the meeting.

The B. & S. W. sent vice-president Collins Lovely and Gad Martindale, local agent in Haverhill, but when the fakirs learned that Berry was present and intended to debate, they sneaked out the back door, for when the chairman called for them they could not be found. The meeting was then carried on by John J. Connig on behalf of the cutters, and Berry for the S. T. & L. A.

ward and given our united support to the strikers. At the conclusion of Berry's speech a ringing set of resolutions were read and adopted without one dissenting voice, condemning the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Kangaroos.

John F. Tobin no doubt is a slick article, but to judge by his latest moves he must have been overestimated. The lasters employed in the factory of Thomas Porter & Son on Willow street, were ordered out on strike two weeks ago by Harlan P. Chesley, agent of Joint Council No. 4, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, under the pretext that they were striking for more pay.

About twenty-four, more than two-thirds of the lasters, obeyed the order against their wills. Porter's was not a stamp shop, but the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union had control of the last-making department. The rest of the shop was unorganized, with the exception of the cutting and stitching departments, which were controlled by the K. of L.

A news item appeared in all the newspapers of the State to the effect that the newly organized Lasters' Alliance intended to fill the places of the strikers. The Kangaroos were jubilant. They had not opened their mouths concerning this strike until that article appeared. But their joy was short-lived as a denial of the story, with a few hard raps at the Kangs appeared the following day from the Lasters' Alliance.

The lasters returned to work the following Monday morning and refused to pay any more dues to Tobin.

The lasters in the factory of A. E. Little & Co. refused to obey the strike order by a vote of 90 to 3. The lasters in Cross & Tuckers refused to recognize the order at all.

These two factories are among the largest in the city, employing many hundreds of shoemakers. This has proven to be a hard blow to Tobin. They did not attempt to pull out any more lasters.

The reason that Tobin ordered the lasters on strike is this: In all the large shops of the city the last-making departments are controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The workers in these factories were contributing (and still are contributing) large sums of money every week to the strikers for the purpose of fighting Tobin. Tobin thought he would put a stop to this and starve the strikers out by tying up these factories. He began at Porters by polling the lasters out for the purpose of forcing the rest of the workers into his scab concern by granting the "stamp" to the bosses, but as shown above his plan failed.

Strikes have been declared in Keene and Dover, N. H., by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the strikers ordered to Lynn and Haverhill to scab it on the strikers against Tobin in the shops of these cities. The strike was broken in both places by the lasters of Tobin's union who scabed it upon their own "organization." Many shoeworkers did come from those two cities but a large number went to work in Lynn shops that did not have the stamp having refused to become scabs. Tobin issued a statement lately in which he called the Alliance men "chronic union haters."

Your correspondent has been informed that a stormy meeting was held last Tuesday evening in Lasters' hall, local headquarters of the B. & S. W. U. It was said that one of the scabs who had become disgruntled told Tobin that he (Tobin) was afraid of the members of the Socialist Labor Party, and that he was forced to organize to protect himself against them and that he had tried hard to get the best shops in Lynn so that he could force the S. L. P. members out of the city because he knew they wouldn't join his union. Tobin was told that Section Lynn has proven a thorn in his side and he knew it.

The kangaroos as usual are up to their old game of circulating all kinds of slanders about the members of the S. L. P. Their latest canard is one to the effect that Comrade Malloney was to be their next candidate for Governor. It is quite in line with their proverbial stupidity for them to imagine that people could be brought to believe that a man of Joe Malloney's sterling honesty would herd with a gang of freaks that control the "Socialist" party in this State. The Boston Post, a Capitalist sheet every ready to give wings to such warnings, printed the story last Saturday.

F. A. W.

### "LABOR MAYOR" MULVILL.

**Makes No Protest Against Purchase of Riot Guns by Police.**

Bridgeport, Conn., April 1.—The police commissioners of this city last night ordered fifty of the new patent riot guns, and it was given out to the reporters to keep it quiet. Behold, Brother Labor Unionist, how thy dearly beloved Brother Capitalist prepares to meet thee! Did you "Labor" mayor Mulvill, man make any protest? No, siree, and if Bridgeport becomes another Waterbury, as is likely, by and through your labor mayor and his lackeys, you will get a taste of what you voted for via the new "riot guns."

## BLACK EYE TO UNION

### JURY BRINGS VERDICT OF \$2500 AGAINST MACHINISTS.

**Property of Individual Members Attached—Lawyers Say Company Can Recover From It—Over One Hundred Writs Served.**

Rutland, Vt., April 4.—The damage suit of the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company, against Protection Lodge, No. 215, International Association of Machinists, was decided to-day, the jury returning a verdict in favor of the manufacturers, after having deliberated twenty hours. The company sued for \$10,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago. The jury awarded \$2500.

The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant organization of machinists intimidated non-union men, and prevented them from filling the positions made vacant by the strikers; that they were forced to maintain a boarding house for the non-union employees, and that they were obliged to protect them by hiring private police. The strike was for the recognition of the union.

The strike began on May 12 last. The company secured enough non-union men to do the work of the 200 or so men who struck, and continued to fill orders. The strikers and their sympathizers did everything in their power, according to their own testimony, to hinder and embarrass the Patch Company. They induced workmen to leave the employ of the company, and boycotted its products.

When the suit was brought, over one hundred writs were served on the members of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any member was attached, and the lawyers say that the Patch Company can recover the judgment from the property.

### WHIPPED AGAIN!

**S. L. P. Defeats Kangs in Cincinnati Ballot Contest—Some Comical Incidents.**

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2.—At the last meeting of the Ohio S. E. C. S. L. P., a communication from Cincinnati, Hamilton, O., was read dealing upon the contest of the Kangs against the S. L. P. ticket of that city and describing the more than comical part the poor Kangs played when the contest came up for a hearing before the board of election. The reason of their "contest" was the similarity of names, and that the S. L. P. had stolen (sic!) their name! Well, the Kangs got a terrible black eye and here is what the above mentioned communication has to say about it:

"... Now a little on our Kangs. Comrades Cronin and Nordholt appeared before the Board of Election here last Monday to defend the S. L. P. ticket. When they entered the office they heard and saw the two Kangs (Hesperin and Lewis) in another side room. Somehow the Kangs did not notice their entering and likely did not expect them to appear at all. Hesperin was talking very excitedly and making a great deal of noise in looking over law books, (of which he knows nothing). But alas, upon entering the office a thunderbolt struck them in the form of two staunch comrades to defend the S. L. P.; and the comrades say that at the first glance Hesperin got of them he wilted and turned all colors and lost the power of speech entirely for a few minutes. After the Board made some remarks and discussed the protest together with the letter from the Secretary of State, Comrade Cronin addressed the chair and took the floor, stating that the S. L. P. had been organized in the State since 1888 and that the S. P. or S. D. P. is in existence since 1897, proving that the S. L. P. had nothing belonging to the Kangs, whereupon the president of the board put the statement as a question before Hesperin, which he admitted was true. Then the president put the same question to Kang Lewis, whose statement was, that he had not been in the movement over six months, but knew that the S. L. P. was the older. To this one of the members of the board looked up to Hesperin and said: 'Mr. Hesperin, from what Mr. Cronin stated and you and Mr. Lewis have admitted, it was you that stole their name instead of they stealing yours!'

This brought laughter and entirely took the ground from under the Kangs' feet. Thereupon they (the Kangs) threatened to serve an injunction against the board for 'rendering a decision in violation of the law' and that is where it stands. They (the Kangs) have taken no action that we know of and don't think they will. They have been whipped and will be whipped again if necessary."

By order of the Ohio State Ex. Com. S. L. P. Richard Koepfel.

## SOCIALISM AND SECTARIANISM

At the present time there exists, both within and without the Socialist movement, a section whose efforts, consciously or unconsciously, are devoted to the work of sidetracking it by inducing compromising alliances (temporary or permanent) with the middle class or class unconscious working class bodies. These individuals have a fine contempt for the ordinary well-balanced Social Democrat, who strives to work along the lines of economic development, after the example of Marx and Engels. Their loyalty to principle is fanaticism, and they are dubbed "pseudo Marxists," who treat the writings of the founders of Socialist science with the same superstitious reverence that a rabbi or a Mullah exhibits towards the Targum or the Alcoran. And yet these broad-minded gentlemen, when they come across any passage of Marx which, when separated from its context or from the circumstances under which it was written, can be used as an argument in favor of opportunism and trimming, are not slow to hurl such passages at the heads of their opponents as possessing an "ipse dixit" authority. In this category no single dictum has suffered more violation, or has been more unscrupulously abused, than the following passage from the Communist Manifesto: "The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working class parties." And yet a few words will be sufficient to expose the fallacy which underlies the arguments which this is used to support.

At the time that the Manifesto was written (1848) the Socialist movement was in the germ. Revolutionary feeling was general throughout the working class, but those who intelligently understood the situation and prospects of their class were a mere handful of men. Not only so, but the workers were politically helpless, and disfranchised, and the working class movement was illegal. Consequently it was inevitable that Socialism should adopt the underground methods of a secret society, namely, permeation and assimilation. To get the ear of the workers it was necessary to enter their various movements and organizations, and so create a nucleus for the establishment of a Socialist party. Wherever this has been successfully accomplished, wherever Socialism has become a serious political force, it has done precisely what our weak-kneed brethren claim that it ought not to do, namely, assumed the position of an independent political party; it has made good its claim to be, not a section of the working class movement, but the working class movement itself, not the rival, but the enemy of other working class organizations based on middle class principles. So long as the Proletarian movement was in an inchoate, formless state, the benevolent attitude of the Manifesto towards such organizations was thoroughly justifiable. Now that the clear sunshine of social truth and economic science has shone forth, they sin against the light, and "have no cloak for their sin." Marx and Engels themselves were the first to see this. Indeed, so far was Marx from falling into line with unitymongers that he opposed the union between the Eisenachers and the more backward Lassalleans.

Again, the whole political and economic status has changed since 1848. What would be said of the general who discussed the military art in terms of the conditions of 1848, when the breech-loader and the machine-gun were unknown? And yet the conditions of the class struggle have changed to an even greater degree. The men of 1848 had to deal with a relatively numerous capitalist class, composed of a mass of small, mutually-warring capitalists. Now we have to deal with a master-class, whose energies, economic and political, are concentrated, organized and developed to a hundred-fold greater degree than then, and consequently, a more regular, compact and disciplined front must be offered them.

The Socialist movement is not sectarian, but in a different sense from the movement of 1848. It is not sectarian, because the Socialist movement alone represents the labor movement. The other so-called working class movements have come to be controlled indirectly by capitalism and capitalist principles, and so cannot be called working class movements in any sense of the word. It may be pointed out that they are recruited from the working class, but such a definition would establish the claim of the conservative party to being a working class movement. It is not the composition of a party alone, but its loyalty to Proletarian interests, that decided its claim to represent the working class. The word sectarian means separated from others on the same plane of thought on account of

## "MINER'S DAY"

### S. L. P. MEN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS CELEBRATION IN ILLINOIS.

**A Graphic Pen Picture of the Middle Class and Fakir Elements That Thrive on the Oppression of the Men of the Mines.**

Collinsville, Ill., April 3.—On April 1 the majority of the members of Section Madison County, S. L. P., attended the U. M. W. of A. pow-wow over the eight-hour "victory," held in Edwardsville, the county seat, and had a great time, as the following will show:

As we arrived the miners were ready to start the parade. We viewed the line as it passed by, headed by four men on horseback and three policemen, one of whom was the president of the Local Union. Next in line was the mayor and his escort, with a fine horse and carriage. In a double rig followed the City Council. Then came the slaves plodding along on foot. Quite a crowd celebrating a day set aside by themselves, for themselves, without pay, and handing their pay, as many of them did, over the counter to the hungry middle class man in the shape of a saloon keeper, one of whom is the mayor.

This mayor is a "jolly good fellow," without much brains, but enough wit to get (as a phrase puts it) the workingmen of Edwardsville on his band wagon. He attempted to make the speech of welcome. He bowed, he scraped, he coughed, and said "The Lord must be with you for giving you such a fine day." He bowed again and said, "You are welcome."

In taking notice of the slaves in line of march one could see that some were old and round-shouldered. Others were twisted. Some were bow-legged and others knock-kneed. Some were powder burned. Some with but one eye and two with but one arm, while one sat on a tricycle, with both legs off; with not a few boys ranging from 14 to 18.

A pitiful sight! but these are the operators' "slaves," as one of the big fat, slick operators said in Indianapolis (when he was "putting them up" while rejoicing over the agreement just made). "What do I care for money; I've got plenty of slaves making more for me," one of these slaves heard him say it.

These are the slave that grind out profits for well-fed coal operators and fat salaries for labor fakirs. A great part of the \$1,000,000 in the national treasury that was assessed for the benefit of the anthracite miners, but which they never saw, came from these careworn and weary slaves.

The chairman announced after the great speech of welcome, that the speaking would begin at 1 o'clock, and turned the slaves loose for three hours.

Here is where the S. L. P. got in its work. Some four or five times the police dispersed the crowd we gathered, saying as they did so, "Stop this, boys, this is no day for politics; this is miners' day."

We distributed some 500 copies of the leaflet, "S. D. P. versus S. L. P." and the "S. L. P. Attitude toward Trades Unions." We got twelve subscribers for the Monthly and eight for the Weekly People.

There were quite a few Kangaroos in the crowd, coming from a distance to hear "Mamie" Hayes, and we didn't do a thing to them as well as Mamie later.

The chairman was a big, fat, red-faced fellow who looked but little like a miner, due to the fact that he was fresh from the coal fields of West Virginia, where he is an organizer for the United Mine Workers. His name is Joseph Smith. He introduced as the first speaker W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers in Illinois.

As this lanky individual stepped to the platform his very countenance bore the stamp of a fakir. He began by enlorging the speakers that were to follow him, laying special stress on Max S. Hayes, as having an international reputation for unselfishness and disinterestedness like the sublapsarians and supralapsarians of the Old Scotch Kirk. Judged by this standard the Socialist movement is not sectarian, because no other movement exists upon the same plane, the same level of thought and action. No other party is based upon the class struggle, realized as a fact, not as a theory, and has as its aim the social revolution. That establishes a vital and radical difference between it and all other economic or political movements. And that is not a sectarian or captious difference. It is a difference in character and class which goes down to the very root of things. Failure to realize this fact means the inevitable shipwreck of the movement. "Socialism is the only hope of the workers. All else is illusion."

H. M. K. in the Edinburgh Monthly Socialist.

tation. He boasted of the miners' organization; how strong it was in Illinois, how Illinois had done this, that and the other, and we have a good agreement for this year, "not all we wanted, but the best that could be got."

Ryan said the talk of the miners' organization going down was all tommy-rot. It had come to stay and the danger lay only in the miners refusing to be obedient to the agreements.

Of course, Mr. Ryan is solicitous of this combined operators and fakirs' agreement—all fixed up previous to each convention and the time for the display of a big sham fight.

The next speaker was a shyster lawyer, Thomas Williamson, treasurer of the Widows and Orphans' Fund—widows and orphans made so by Virden Riot. Think of it! This "class conscious organization," as Mamie called it, puts up a lawyer who only last week was a coal operators' lawyer in a damage suit, to speak for them. Think of it, reader! To-day this lawyer fights one of the slaves of the mine and says the miners are bull headed and careless; and if they get a scratch want to sue for damages and hold the operator responsible—when this man, William Campbell, went on crutches for months daily before "Tommy's" eyes, and I am glad to say, however, that the jury gave Campbell \$2680.

The next day we find this same organization putting this man up on its platform. He pays a tribute to John Mitchell, claiming that he is to be more honored than the President of the United States; that he took the move that practically settled the Labor Question.

I say, reader, what do you think of this tommy rot, or rather, "Tommy's" rot?

The next speaker was the man (?) with an international reputation in labor circles, treasurer of the Trades Council in Cleveland and delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Council. The same "Tommy," or rather, "Mamie's" rot followed; boasting of the organization of the United Mine Workers; what a solidarity it had; how it succeeded in wringing great concessions from their employers. Then followed a boast on the A. F. of L.; how it was progressing throughout the country. Hayes then had the audacity to produce the arguments on the Evolution of Machinery, as clear cut as any revolutionist could, and what do you think?—when he got about four-fifths of the workers idle—he introduced his Socialist party (?)—no, sir! Here is what he said: "The unions must be strong enough to take care of the idle workmen; to keep up their standard of wages." He closed by telling the workers of Edwardsville, that when he came back to their town again he wanted to see them filling all the offices of the city, but he didn't tell them how to organize a Socialist (?) party, put up candidates, and then have them endorsed by either the Republican or Democratic parties, as he advises them to do in Cleveland.

W. B. Wilson, national secretary-treasurer, was the next speaker. He was the only one of the four speakers that did not prove, to all fair minded listeners, that they were genuine fakirs. His manner and delivery, as well as arguments would lead those acquainted with the fakir brigade to believe him an honest man. No doubt it is possible that once in a while an honest man fills a fakir's position. Wilson did not boast of the organization, or its officers. He said there were but two classes of people, those who believed in organization and those who didn't; and those who didn't were the Anarchists. He told the miners not to be contented with what they had, but continue to fight until they got in proportion the percentage of production that the workers did fifty years ago. "Then" said he, "we will be in shape to consider the ideal system Hayes talks of" (Hayes must have said this to him on the side, for he never said it in his speech).

After talking against labor union incorporation, Wilson closed, and with the speech of the \$1,000,000 treasurer, the speaking ended.

After a few more leaflets were distributed, Mamie was sought, (as we had been told he wanted a debate) and found at the hotel. He said he had to go home and get out his paper, that was of more importance than a debate. There was nothing to debate, he continued, for there was no difference between us but one of tactics.

"Well," says Comrade Veal, "we will debate on tactics." "Dam tactics," I want to discuss the principles of Socialism," Hayes answered. He was asked if he thought the American Federation of Labor was a class conscious organization, and he said "yes." Comrade Veal began to show up some of the class consciousness (?) of the pure and simple union, ending by ringing in "Mamie" and his New Orleans Socialist resolution.

The crowd began to block the side walk and street and the police dispersed us again, while Mamie shot into the hotel and disappeared. Investigator.

## THAT "VICTORY"

### MINERS STRIKE AGAINST UNFAVORABLE INTERPRETATION OF AWARDS.

**Operators Refuse Men Trains—Make New Rules for Tenants—Raise Price of Coal—Disallow Saturday Short Day, and Tighten Screws Generally—Mitchell Goes to Their Rescue.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 6.—The men who have gone on strike are going back under the advice of their district officers and will await the coming of President Mitchell next week to adjust the grievances which have caused the trouble. They still refuse, however, to work extra time, fearing that the operators want them to do so in order to stock a large amount of coal for an emergency. President Mitchell is expected next week, this week being busy in Indianapolis. When he comes he will also advise the local officers regarding the selection of a board of conciliation, to act under the recommendation of the Strike Commission for such a board.

Shamokin, Pa., April 6.—Eight hundred employees of the Mineral Mining & Railroad Company's Lunke Fidler colliery were thrown idle to-day by the loader and driver boys refusing to work nine hours on Saturdays, instead of an hour less at nine hours' pay. Heretofore they worked nine hours on Saturdays and were paid for ten hours' work. Five collieries employing 3,500 men and boys rendered idle last week because of the company hands going on strike for an eight hour day on Saturdays are still idle, the strikers declaring they will not yield.

Pottsville, Pa., April 6.—The laborers employed at Brookside colliery, near Tower City, and at the Silver Creek colliery at Silver Creek, collieries belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to-day refused to return to work, pending the settlement of the question of the number of hours to be worked on Saturdays.

The companies have refused to run passenger trains for the miners to suit the new schedule at the mines; new rules have been issued as to the renting of companies' houses; miners have been refused the customary privilege of picking their own coal from the refuse banks, and the Saturday short day has been disallowed.

The order compelling all employees to pay full price for their coal will add thousands of dollars daily to the revenue of the Reading Company.

Shenandoah, Pa., April 5.—All the employees of the Reading and Lehigh Valley Coal Companies' collieries quit work at the usual seven-hour time on Saturday notwithstanding the companies wanted them to work nine hours, as they understand the award to mean.

All the locals of the United Mine Workers had special meetings here, and the men were instructed not to work a minute over the regular time. The company officials say they will only pay the men for seven hours instead of a full day, as heretofore.

Mahanoy City, Pa., April 5.—The first serious hitch over the finding of the Anthracite Strike Commission occurred yesterday afternoon, when the employees at all the collieries in this region quit work at 2:30 o'clock after working eight hours, causing the collieries to close down.

The coal companies will not pay them a full day, and the mine workers' organization threatens to declare future Saturday holidays.

"Unconstitutional."  
Indianapolis, April 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that the minimum wage law of 1901, providing that unskilled labor employed on all work done for counties, cities, and towns shall be paid for not less than twenty cents an hour, is unconstitutional. The decision is based on the ground that it interferes with the liberty of contract and is class legislation, and that it would be as reasonable for the legislature to fix the minimum price which counties, cities, and towns should pay for bricks as for labor.

The law which is overthrown not only would prevent public officers from making such contracts, but provided a fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation doing public work which should employ any unskilled labor at less than 20 cents an hour.

In summing up the decision the court says: "No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborers should be left to secure to themselves such compensation for their work as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill, and experience may enable them to do."



# INDUSTRIAL CONNECTICUT

Statistical Figures Which Show the Results of That Development to the Modern Wage Worker—A Typical Chapter From the Life of Capitalism.

## INTRODUCTION.

Socialist speakers will be interested to know a few facts published recently by the Connecticut State Labor Bureau in relation to the industrial development of that State, which readily applies to all other industrial centers of the country.

At present there are nearly 100,000 persons employed as wage workers in 755 establishments, whose wages average \$458.52 a year or \$1.50 a day.

One hundred and fifty-eight new mills and additions to mills were built in 1902, costing \$2,500,000. Of these 138 new structures 63 report having also increased their labor force.

The productivity of labor has been largely increased, but not the number of laborers. The report speaks in glowing terms of the fact that the average wages have increased from \$1.50 in 1901 to \$1.54 in 1902. A wonderful boon to labor.

However, the bosses got the benefit of the increased productivity, as the figures show that the new wealth created by labor rose from \$156,000,000 in 1901 to \$175,000,000 in 1902. The report says that the labor cost of the product fell from 25.5 in 1901 to 25.3 in 1902.

The report states that trades unions are rapidly increasing and that there were 510 in the State in 1902; 104 strikes, affecting 10,141 employees, took place in 1902, and 235,453 working days were lost in the struggle.

The "State" has five labor employment bureaus, which had 14,000 applicants for work in 1902 and furnished employment to 10,000 workers.

The tax rate is also given and shows that New Haven has the largest, with \$19.08 per thousand, while Thompson has the lowest, with \$3.83. And yet New Haven's workers get higher wages than the wage slaves of Thompson. (That seems to upset the Volkzeitung theory about taxation.)

The report then gives this brief review of industrial development of Connecticut, commencing with the early settlers:

"During the leisure hours of stormy days in the idle time of the winters the settlers made their rough nails and tools. In the long winter evenings they made not only enough nails to supply their own needs, but also enough for the use of many in the little villages which sprang up near by. When a skilled blacksmith came to the center of a settlement, one or more of the boys who had shown an aptitude for such work was apprenticed to him for a term of years, three or even more, to learn the trade in all its branches. So many articles were made at the blacksmith's shop, in addition to the work which is usually done there now, that it may be considered the starting point of the iron manufacturing interests of the country.

"Another problem, which the colonists were obliged to solve, was in regard to obtaining sufficient clothing for themselves and their families. They knew that flax was one of the sources of supply, so they began to plant flaxseed. In this way were encouraged by the general court of the colony and also by the towns. In 1641 there was passed a law which required every family to plant a fixed amount of seed each year. Seed was distributed and bounties were paid to those who raised certain amounts. The flax was prepared for use, spun and woven by the families. Spinning bees were held at which the women of all ranks would meet, either at the home of one of their number or on the public square or green of the village, and spend the afternoon in spinning linen yarn. The yarn was woven on the hand loom, which was to be found in nearly every home, and the bark and leaves of many trees and plants. The finer material, which was intended for the dresses of the women, was washed and bleached until its whiteness rivaled that of newly fallen snow. There were men who went from house to house with wooden dies and certain colors, generally brown, blue or black, with which they stamped various figures on the white linen. This process was called 'sprigging.' Sometimes, if the new linen was not ready when the itinerant stamper

came, the fine, well bleached sheets of the spare bed were used, and the new cloth was made into sheets to take their place. "When sheep became more abundant and wool was used for winter clothing, it was carded, oiled, rolled, spun and woven by the skilled women of the households. It was necessary to remove the oil and to shrink the woolen cloth before it was fit for use, so the fulling-mill was soon established. About 1770 the first carding-mill run by power was started, and soon much of the wool was carded and made into rolls at the mills. The spinning and weaving was still done at home. The cloths made were known as linsey-woolsey, which received its name from the fact that linen was used for the warp and wool for the filling and satinet. The latter was made after carding had come into use in place of linen for the warp.

"It was not an uncommon sight to see a man or boy whose well-worn trousers or coat showed the white cotton warp at the knees or elbows where the wool filling had nearly disappeared. Later still the cotton and wool were mixed and spun and woven for all wool and a yard wide. Many of the needed garments were made by a tailor, who spent some time in both the spring and fall with each family. Usually some members of large families, who possessed more or less skill in such work, made the coarser clothing.

"Leather was needed and at first it was brought from abroad, but the difficulty of so obtaining it and the increase in the number of domestic cattle and sheep soon led to the preparation of it at home. The farmer dug the pits in his yard or by the roadside and tanned the hides, which had been imported or taken from home-raised animals. The general court passed laws requiring the greatest care in removing hides from cattle and sheep, and even from wild animals, so that they should not be cut or injured in any way and thus be rendered unfit for use. (Colonial Records.) Soon tanneries were multiplied and leather became more abundant. As we have seen, a shoe-maker's bench with a simple kit of tools was to be found in many of the kitchens of the colonial houses. The ordinary repairing of footwear was done by father or son, but new boots and shoes were made by an itinerant shoemaker who went from house to house in the fall of the year, remaining with each family long enough to make a year's outfit. Shoes were early an article of export to England. Before 1646 they were sold in London to such an extent that complaint was made to the king, and relief was asked on the ground that business was being greatly injured.

"Evidently the Puritan settlers were inclined to drive a sharp trade, even to the point of making and selling an inferior article, as well as the tradesmen of to-day, for the General Court passed laws to secure leather of the best quality, and to restrain shoemakers from slighting their work, and from using inferior or damaged stock, and it also required the maker to put his own private mark on every pair of shoes. Inspectors of leather were appointed for every town, and any infringement of the laws was punished by a severe penalty.

"Ship-building was begun as early as 1645, for in that year the first ship was launched. From that time on, this industry grew in importance and added much to the wealth and prosperity of the people. The ship carried the articles which were exported to their destinations, principally in the West Indies. There their cargoes were exchanged for the products of the islands, which they carried to England, where both the cargoes and the vessels were sold. The men returned home in some ship bound for America, and then repeated the voyage in a newly constructed vessel. Sometimes, loaded with lumber or masts, they went direct to England, where there was a great demand for such articles for the royal navy. It is said that no present to the king was more highly appreciated than a mast from the new world.

"Early in the history of the colony attention was directed in several sections to the mining of copper. This metal was found in greater or less quantities in Simsbury, Hamden and Wallingford. The companies which were formed for the purpose of working the mines received much encouragement, as was the case with every industry which was thought to be of advantage to the colony. The General Court assigned them lands, loaned them money or gave it outright, and even granted them the exclusive right to mine copper for a certain term of years. (Colonial Records.) The mines were worked for a time, but they soon ceased to produce enough to warrant the expenses, and so they were abandoned.

"About 1732 an attempt was made to manufacture silk goods, and also to raise the raw material. In the towns of Mansfield, New Haven and Hartford mulberry trees were planted and great care was given to the culture of silkworms. It continued only a short time in the two latter towns, but Mansfield was quite successful and was continued for several years. A number of mills were erected and equipped with the best machinery then known, and silk thread and twist were manufactured. Several mills devoted to this industry were located in Mansfield and the adjoining towns, but the most extensive and successful were at South Manchester.

"Another industry, which, although it sprang from a very small beginning, has determined the occupation of many of the inhabitants of some of our most flourishing towns and cities, was founded about 1740. A man in Berlin conceived the idea that tinware might be used for culinary purposes in place of pewter, so he began to manufacture it. The ware was peddled from door to door by the maker, who carried it in a basket on his arm or slung from his shoulder. As the demand increased, he employed more workmen, and his ware was peddled from hand-carts or from horseback.

"One of the earliest articles exported from Connecticut were pipe staves, which were shipped to the West Indies and exchanged for sugar, molasses and wine. As England did not allow articles to be manufactured or sold where they would interfere to any extent with her own products, the manufacturing interests did not spread much beyond what would supply the general needs of the colonists.

"Revolution to Present Time." "During the Revolution trade with England ceased and it became necessary for the colonists to provide for themselves nearly all the articles which they needed or to do without them.

"At the very beginning of the war manufacturing was greatly increased and inventions were made for the improvement of machinery. From Europe were brought skilled workmen who, by their experience and knowledge of mechanics, were able to construct machinery like that used abroad and even to improve upon it. We read of more than one instance in which they made not only the machinery, but also the tools used in its construction.

"Competition quickly sprang up at every center where any special line of manufacturing was commenced. There were formed partnerships which continued for longer or shorter periods. These partnerships were frequently dissolved and new ones formed. It would be interesting to know the reasons which led to such changes, as in most cases, each partner continued in the same or a kindred line of work. Sometimes three or four different firms formed a co-partnership with an increased capital and so decreased the competition. Again a skilled workman would set up for himself on a small scale and begin to build up a competing industry, or one or more young men who had served an apprenticeship would at the expiration of the term come into competition with the former master. Some succeeded; many, after a short term, gave up the struggle or united with others.

"When the Revolution closed and there was nothing to hinder the free importation of foreign goods, the country was flooded with articles produced by cheap labor in England, which caused great stagnation in home industries and the ruin of many of the manufacturers. In 1793 war broke out between France and the other countries of Europe. England, with her large and efficient navy, could prevent nearly all commerce between the nations. The Americans, who were neutrals, secured most of the carrying trade, especially to the West Indies. The position of the United States with reference to those islands gave a large part of the trade with them into the control of the merchants of the States. Of that

trade Connecticut had her full share. The war also stimulated manufacturing again.

"During the latter part of the eighteenth century cotton made its appearance in New England and gradually took the place of linen. After the invention of the cotton gin and the introduction of carding and spinning machines, mills for preparing cotton yarn sprang up in many favorable localities. The yarn was given out to individuals, who wove it on hand looms at home. Later the power loom was introduced, and with its improvement soon crowded out the part of the hand weaving. When the war of 1812-1815 began imports were again cut off, and there was a corresponding improvement in the manufacturing interests of the States. Connecticut industries were again flourishing, many new mills were built upon undeveloped sites, and prosperity reigned.

"In 1812 the first special charter was given to a corporation, and it was the only one granted during that year. All the early manufacturing was done by hand or foot power; the machinery used was of the crudest kind, and the articles made were rough and clumsy. When machinery was introduced in places where water power was not available, horse, dog or wind power was utilized.

"A history of Hartford states that in 1797, or thereabout, Dr. Apollon Kingsley invented a carding machine which was operated by dog power, eight or ten dogs going on in relays. In one or two instances a least wind mill were used to furnish power. The beginning of some of the largest industries were very simple and the output very small. Wherever a brook or river offered the needed conditions for the development of power, attempts were made to bring it into use.

"The location of grist mills, saw mills, fulling and carding mills have determined those of many of the great factories of the present day. Very primitive dams were built in order that these mills, which were of so much importance to the earlier settlers, might exist. As a result of the development of the Middle and Western States and of the great grain growing States, those mills have passed away and their sites have been used for larger industries.

"For more than a century the development of the industries of the States, and consequently of its industrial centers, was very slow. In 1748 Hartford and New Haven had less than four thousand inhabitants each, yet they were incorporated cities.

"It was not until 1790 that banks and insurance companies were formed. If we accept the theory that such institutions came into existence only when there is a demand for them, we can better realize the small amount of business done. But yet we must remember that the foreign commerce was largely carried on by means of the exchange of commodities in place of money transactions. As the commerce of the country grew and the number of immigrants were multiplied and the native population was increased through the large families of those times, new centers of population were formed around the few older and most prosperous towns, for these larger centers were markets for the surplus from the farming districts.

"It is interesting to notice how the character of the surface and the soil has influenced location of these centers of industry. The State is divided topographically into three river basins, the Quinnabaug on the east, the Connecticut in the center, the Housatonic and Naugatuck in the west. The broad and fertile valley of the Connecticut attracted the attention of that first band of emigrants from Massachusetts, and as they wished to secure locations where agriculture could be most successfully followed, they selected the sites of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. Necessity compelled the selection of a site at Saybrook in order to protect the rights of the colony to the control of the splendid river and its valley of rich alluvial soil.

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"This plan has been adopted in every branch of manufacturing. Inventions and sharp competition brought another development, namely, combinations. Many of the weaker firms were forced out of existence or were absorbed by the stronger. Those combinations required an increase of capital, and to meet that need came the beginning of corporations. Greater power was needed, and also more careful laws in order to guard and govern the corporations, and the authority of the State was invoked to that end.

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"If we study carefully the progress of these enterprises we find that the greater growth has been during the last half of the nineteenth century. Some of our most flourishing cities have come into existence during that time, and all have shown a very remarkable increase in the number of industries, the capital invested and the wealth accumulated."

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"New Haven, with its harbor, attracted the little band which explored the southern shore, and they saw in it the possibility of commerce with the Dutch settlements of New York, and even with the West Indies. The valley of the Quinnabaug, with its many excellent sites

for water power, early attracted the attention of manufacturers and men of means from Rhode Island. The cotton interests of the State centered along that stream and are still in a very flourishing condition.

"It is also interesting to note how one industry may cause the establishment of many others. The making of tinware at Berlin was the starting point of the brass, nickel, German silver and plated ware industries. New Haven has always led in the manufacture of carriages, coaches and other vehicles. As this industry grew in importance, there was a corresponding increase in the demand for articles used in their construction. At first they were made at the carriage shops, but it was not long before the carriage builders were supplied with wheels, hubs, springs, door-knobs, trimmings and decorations by separate firms, each devoted to special lines of work. In this way new industries were developed, and the number of workmen skilled in them increased.

"The needs of these workmen increased the demand along all lines. At first wages, as well as the cost of living, were low, but with the growth of the city came new industries and a greater demand for workmen. Wages were increased, and as a result there came an indulgence in luxuries which had previously been beyond the reach of the masses. The demand for such articles was an incentive to the neighboring towns to develop within themselves the manufacture of the articles which the market required. Competition in these various trades sprang up and the battle for success was intensified. In order that the articles might be produced as cheaply as possible, the spirit of invention was aroused and fostered.

"When Eli Whitney established his firearms manufactory he also instituted what has since revolutionized almost every line of manufacturing. He conceived the idea of piece work, and devised machinery which made it possible to multiply each part of a firearm to any extent and yet to have the parts, when brought together, make a complete weapon. In this way a man was compelled to learn only his particular branch of the work, and the number of completed articles which could be produced was greatly increased.

As the numerous "labor" bills indicate, which await action in the various legislatures, the battles between capital and labor will still be more pitched in the future than they were up till now, therefore it behooves the working class to ponder deeply and earnestly over these problems, which must be solved, one way or the other. If the human race does not want to sink back into barbarism and degradation it must collectively own all the means of production and distribution, and also the land to operate upon, to work these agencies for the benefit of all, and not, as now, for the profit of a few. But, inasmuch as the working class is the most numerous and also the most important, upon which rests the entire structure of society, it is self-evident that it alone must and can solve the problem, and thus become the master of its own destiny.

But in order to achieve this end in view workingmen must act class consciously in all their dealings, and especially at the ballot box. Never and under no consideration must they cast their votes for the capitalists or for any of their hirelings, but always vote for a man of their own class, who is class conscious and, therefore, true, and thus get control of the modern machinery of society, which now is used against the interests of labor.

To do this effectively it needs organized effort, i. e., a political party of and for the working class. For the last twelve years the Socialist Labor Party has stood for the principles as enumerated above; it has manfully



# ORIGIN OF PROPERTY...ITS GROWTH AND DESTINY

Chap. I.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that economic inequality is destructive of life, liberty and happiness. How this inequality came into being, why it should not continue, and what economic order should supersede the present system, shall form the theme of these two articles on the origin of property.

As the possession of property, or what is now looked upon as capital, forms the potential lever which moves the world, we shall confine ourselves to the consideration of its history and development.

The instinct of self-preservation, as well as the preservation of the offspring of the race, lies at the bottom of this desire to acquire property. It is not alone common to man, but also to animals. It is co-existent with the race and has its root in primordial needs. This being so, our present task shall be to take a survey of the economic customs and laws among primitive peoples, and so-called inferior races, and continue the search until it brings us to present day conditions and development.

There existed in all times a cause for every condition, whether economic or political, which obtained sway among the different races or nations of the past, and it is by having a comprehensive view of such history that we can more clearly understand why matters exist as they do at present. Outstanding on the pages of history is the fact, that political institutions have been moulded to meet economic necessities. "No great political revolution but is co-related with some modification of the right of property; no metamorphosis of this right which does not bring with it a political transformation."

This instinct of property, as stated, is so deeply rooted that its operation can be traced in the animal kingdom with as much ease as among men. If we select for a moment how dangerous it is to interfere with the proprietary right of the dog in the bone he is gnawing, we can see the lesson. The lion has his hunting ground where poachers dare not tread. The rabbits have their underground homes. The birds their nests, the beavers their villages. In fact the idea of property in food and shelter is so common among animals that it is small wonder with this lesson before his eyes, that primitive man fell into the idea of possessing property.

Also, if we may be permitted to slightly digress from our subject, we can see how he also obtained the habit of robbery from the same source, as the custom is quite common among animals as among men; although punished with equal severity.

The first evolutionary phases through which property passed in the long course of ages, from its simple beginnings, may be roughly stated as follows: First an-

archic hordes, secondly republican tribes, thirdly ethnic groups, possessed of an aristocracy and slaves, with monarchic chiefs, and fourthly primitive monarchies. Each of these social phases had its own peculiar property and laws governing the same. The development among white races has been more rapid, and so must be considered separate in order to follow logically to its present highly developed condition its progressive history. Yet in its early stages property has gone through much the same phases among all races of people. It is only a matter of more perfect development among the higher civilized peoples, rather than a difference in the manner of its growth.

The first simple beginnings of property among men, may therefore be considered as illustrated among existing anarchic hordes; although in the central woodlands of Borneo there still exist a race so devoid of the instinct of property that they hoard nothing, but roam the virgin forest; obtaining by force, the female with whom they pair. They hang their young up among the branches of trees, and when their offspring are able to procure food for themselves they again separate. Similar beings are found in Ceylon who more resemble the larger apes than civilized men, having so limited a language than numbers are unknown to them.

The Bushmen of Africa, and the Fugians of Terra del Fuego, are slightly in advance of those already mentioned, but hoard no property, and possess only weapons or canoes. They share their food readily, and observe equality of rank. Next in order we find the natives of Australia, where the first traits of property holding are found. The Tasmanians, now extinct, observed hunting grounds as private property. The Australians have peculiar tribal and clan subdivisions, with many customs having the force of laws. One of which is the proprietary rights of all the men of one tribe to be the husbands of all the women of another tribe. Tribal hunting grounds are considered property, and also clan lands, but personal property is observed in nothing further than weapons, utensils, and ornaments, all of which are broken or burnt at the death of the user, so that no accumulation by bequest or otherwise would enhance the store of personal property. Other property being tribal, nothing connected with it tends to destroy the solidarity of the tribe. Fugians who find a stranded whale, or Bushmen who capture a hippo, share it in common with delight, and hoard nothing, showing that they have not yet acquired even the property instinct of the bee or ant. In the genius to construct weapons alone are they superior to the animals. But when so primitively armed, they are still defenseless, and so group together for protection, recognizing that unity is strength.

Upon the discovery of America, communistic customs prevailed among its peoples. Some tribes, however, were in

advance of others. Property was, however, drifting in the direction of private ownership. Weapons, utensils and slaves were private property and the products of the cultivated fields were beginning to be looked upon as the property of those who tilled the land. Dwellings were owned by the group. The Eskimos of the north held property in common, and all, not required for personal use, was given away. At death, the reindeer and other articles used by the person were sacrificed.

The Polynesians when first known were governed under a monarchic system, where chiefs ruled supreme, with a noble and servile caste and actual slaves. The slave was considered in the light of a domestic animal, who was owned, worked and fed by his master.

In New Zealand, land was considered private property among the natives, but this form of property was not very stable owing to the lack of agricultural knowledge, making frequent change of location necessary. Weapons here also were considered private property, and broken or burnt on the death of the owner, so that in the spirit world their shade could be used by the shade of their earthly owner. This then we find formed the psychic germ of private property, and from this small beginning private ownership grew apace.

An examination of the African races, reveals the fact that on this continent we can find still, almost every stage of development from primitive savagery to advanced civilization. Also on this continent was cradled the historic civilization of our race. The native tribes of Africa are subject to monarchic rule, personal property obtains in weapons, cattle and girls. The chiefs arrogate to themselves the power to appropriate at death all personal property belonging to the deceased. Exchangeable values among Africans first were children and slaves, their cattle, and finally the products of labor. Violence and usurpation among those tribes, as among other peoples, form the basis of a considerable degree of property.

The social situation of Ancient Egypt somewhat resembled her pyramids. A vast substructure of slave labor at the base, supporting a warrior and priestly caste, while at the summit was the absolute monarch. A country so governed, says Diadorus, has but a weak defense when the great mass of its population are but propertyless slaves. (This is not alone applicable to ancient Egypt.) Barbarous monarchies founded upon wealth breeds exclusive castes, warrior and sacerdotally alongside of them, which must be supported on a foundation of laboring cattle.

We now come to another phase of development under communistic rule, which is extremely interesting on account of its many benefits. This we find illustrated in the Javanese desa or village, which holds land in common, but yet permits certain private property under restrictive conditions. Certain ad-

vantageous privileges are also accorded to chief elders, schoolmasters, priests, etc., which shows that perfect equality does not prevail. All inheritance is in the maternal line and so the patriarchal family has not yet appeared among this people. It is interesting to note how this system of common property in land alone, has succeeded in securing to the people immunity from beggary, and multiplied within the last 92 years the population 900 per cent., an unparalleled record in any part of the world.

The village community also exists in China, which is essentially an agricultural country, but a different system prevails regarding land, which in this extensive and populous country is held by no less than 90,000,000 of small landed proprietors. Those family landed proprietors are grouped around the tombs of their ancestors, which are held most sacred, there they hold their possessions. According to tradition, China has been populated by the descendants of a small group of black haired folk who came into the country 100 families strong at some fabulously distant date. Finally they divided into clans, which form of organization still clings to the grouped family villagers of China. The arrested civilization of this people, has remained at the period of development where agriculture and the family had taken first place, in the estimation of the government, while personal and industrial property did not command that respect which would enable it to shatter family life. In some regards this ancient people could teach even advanced western nations many useful lessons in the art of equitable government. Although slavery exists in China, it has been tempered by many restrictions. As far as the working population is concerned, a greater equality exists among them than can be found elsewhere. Handicraft being still in the patriarchal stage, each workman is owner of his own tools, indeed as far as remuneration and respect go, this class is on a basis of equality with what we look upon as the learned professions.

In Japan as in China, organization of property is based on the family, which shows a lively appreciation of the value of preserving intact this all essential source of national life. Western civilization may, however, shortly change the mode of production and distribution, and thus overturn the social fabric. Primogeniture is the law of inheritance, both in China and Japan, although China debar the female line, which Japan tolerates. Another peculiarity dependent on this custom in Japan is that the oldest member of one family cannot be joined in marriage to the oldest member of another family, but the eldest of every family must remain in the home of their birth, thus conserving the family inheritance.

We shall pass over Arab property, which has been principally acquired through violence. Also the customs and government regulating the property of served.

their Hebrew cousins, which are familiar to us and here unnecessary to be alluded to.

We find in India village communities somewhat similar to the Javanese desa; indeed almost throughout the entire extent of Asia the village community form of government prevails, so that it is safe to say that this form of social organization is still commendable to one-half the human family. The Indian villages are made up of a group of families claiming descent from a common ancestor, holding property, including land, in common. Such a thing as personal property in land was unknown in India before the intrusion of Europeans.

The foregoing short and imperfect account of the primitive customs and peoples, amongst whom the first seeds of private property were sown, must suffice for the present, until we connect later on, in review, the tendencies therein set forth.

The pages of history shall now engage our attention, from which we shall endeavor to learn more authentically the origin and growth of property among peoples—if we may be permitted to use the term—who are more directly the progenitors of European and western civilization and laws.

First in order comes Greece, whose inhabitants were the parents of our modern civilization. The early history of its peoples is shrouded in mythical darkness; but from the first authentic glimpses we get of its inhabitants we can gather that the communal clan system of property prevailed among them, similar to all other primitive races. From the ease with which communistic customs were restored in Sparta, we can imagine that the traditions of communism were familiar to the people. The first prominent personal property in Greece was slaves, which constituted the greater portion by far of the population. In Sparta the Helots were common property, and numbered six to one of the population. They cultivated the land, giving one-half of the produce to their masters and retaining the rest for themselves. It is recorded that their masters as a precautionary measure thinned them out, or allowed their youthful sons to practice bloody warfare upon them. Aristotle, who cannot be charged with lack of sound judgment in expressing the opinions of his class, remarks that man-hunts were quite natural and lawful. He says the art of war is in a way by nature the art of gaining property, and the chase being a portion of that art, it matters not whether it be employed against wild beasts or men born for subjection; it is equally just. We now come to the point where it will be in order to show how personal property obtained the foothold which enabled it to survive and attain the gigantic proportions to which it has grown in the present day.

This will be the object of our second chapter, for which it is accordingly referred to.

D. Ross, London, Ont.

far from it. If the strike was a fake one, whoever picked out Connelly a strike leader knew what he was about, as the strikers idolized him. Of course, the gutter snipe reporters helped the hero worship along.

The amount of money turned over to the strike fund amazed me. Those receiving the donations were kept busy counting the money and giving receipts. It was a striking evidence of the solidarity of labor, but all to no purpose. Representatives from the most diversified occupations were there, all anxious to help their brothers in their fight, but I doubt if there was one among them but believed that the trolley company had a "right" to exploit its men. A minimizing of that exploitation was all that they hoped for.

I was brought into close relationship with the strike leaders because of a scheme I had to raise money. Connelly at first didn't seem to take much stock in it, but I afterward got a letter to call and see him about it. In brief, it was to issue "bonds," as we called them, but in reality promissory notes, these notes to be of one and two dollar denomination. Connelly told me to go ahead and get the "bonds" printed; that he had been told that it was all right. We calculated that sympathizers would gobble them up like hot cakes to preserve as mementoes of the strike. I had the bonds lithographed in great style; they read as follows:

No. .... Brooklyn, N. Y., ..... 1895.  
"AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL." One year after date, for value received, District Assembly No. 75, Order of Knights of Labor, promises to pay the bearer one dollar at their headquarters.

..... D. M. W.  
The day after I procured the printed "bonds" Connelly solemnly came out in an interview saying that the strikers were going to issue "bonds" to carry on the strike, just the same as Wall street promoters issued stock to carry on industrial enterprises. I have no idea how many of the "bonds" were sold; I have two of them among my relics.

I never had any doubt but that Connelly thought to win the strike. He was kept up night and day and was rushed from meeting place to meeting place to keep the strikers in line. At headquarters at night he was kept busy meeting donation committees. He would say: "Thank you, boys, for your help; may I never need any but if you let us know, you can go back and tell the rest we will win this fight." As the strike began to wane Connelly became much changed. From a robust man he became careworn and thin; to me it seemed that he took the impending defeat much to heart. For a man in his position he had been remarkably temperate, but he began to drink. The last time I saw Connelly the strike was practically broken. He was going out from headquarters to attend a meeting of the strikers. He had been drinking, and as we went up Fulton street he bemoaned the loss of the strike. Two or three cars passed, going in our direction. The sight of them infuriated Connelly, and as another was passing he bellowed out curses at the scabs and made a rush for the car. The motorman, hearing him, put on the power just as Connelly grasped the tailboard. He couldn't board the car, but kept on running. At last he had to let go. As he did so the momentum which he had gathered kept him plunging forward until he gained the sidewalk and brought up against a building. I turned my head, expecting that his brains would be dashed out. When I reached him he was breathless, but still able to curse the scabs, whom he declared had broken the strike. I asked him what possessed him to run after the car, and he said he wanted to yank the pole off so as to stop the car and lick both the men.

For Connelly! The next I heard of him he was driving a jail wagon, but the strike broke him up physically. He is dead now, so peace to his ashes. I cannot refrain here from contrasting the differences between S. T. & L. A. strike methods and those of the pure and simple unions. The S. T. & L. A. does not accept capitalism as a finality. On the contrary it has as its ultimate the overthrow of the capitalist system of private ownership in the machinery of production. Instead of ignoring the class distinctions, it banks upon the class struggle, and recognizing the close connection there is between wages and politics, it endeavors to unite the workers under the banner of the S. T. & L. P. for the overthrow of capitalism by class conscious force displayed at the ballot box.

Founded as the S. T. & L. A. is, upon scientific principles based upon the class struggle, it is impossible for it to become dominated by such ignorance, stupidity and corruption as grace or disgrace pure and simple unionism. Its conflict in the shop is supplemented by the ballot on election day. A victory in the shop is not the be-all and end-all of the organization. Such a victory is but a skirmish on the road to the Socialist Republic. Disaster to a pure and simple union usually means annihilation, for a time at least; to the S. T. & L. A. a defeat but leads to greater preparation for the next conflict. The S. T. & L. A. knows that there never can be harmony between the fleece and the fleeced, and it boldly proclaims this truth. No member of the organization will ever be able to sit on a committee with Mark Hanna and maintain his membership in the organization. Such an organization, built on knowledge and honesty, can never become the tool of stock jobbers nor will its leaders try to win a strike by throwing themselves before the capitalist juggernaut.

The new Department of Commerce and Labor, from which so much was expected in the matter of "curbing trusts," has started in a manner that indicates its real object is to help them. It is announced that Secretary Cortelyou plans to aid the manufacturers of this country by sending agents to European fields for the purpose of demonstrating the worth of American products. In other words, his department will act as drummer for the trusts, for they are the manufacturers of this country.

## Authorized Agents for the People

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.  
ALLEGANY, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.  
BALTIMORE, MD.—O. Haselgrove, 705 Asquith street.  
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristol street.  
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Rohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.  
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas, 200 N. 3rd street.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstahl, 521 Broadway.  
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.  
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank F. Young, 34 East Thirtieth street.  
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner, 80. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N. CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.  
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.  
COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal, 1000 S. 1st street.  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 403 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.  
DENVER, COL.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.  
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Friema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.  
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.  
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jennings, 1525 Broadway.  
ELIZAGETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.  
ELITE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.  
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.  
EVERETT, MASS.—Chas H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.  
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright White, 1210 Broadway.  
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.  
GLOVESVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 N. Main street.  
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—J. F. Sloan, 204 N. Noble street.  
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.  
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellerman, 2 State street, top floor.  
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 N. Main street.  
HOYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.  
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 797 Preston street.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.  
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. D. Lavin, 1215 N. 10th street.  
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.  
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.  
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 E. 8th street.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1490 High street.  
LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrell, 24 Wilber street.  
LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Overs, Highland House.  
MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.  
MARION, IND.—Ira L. Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6.  
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.  
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.  
MIDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.  
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.  
MINDEX MINES, MO.—A. D. Turner, 1511 Main street.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.  
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.  
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Witel, 78 Springfield avenue.  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGold, 200 State street.  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 206 E. Main street.  
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.  
NO. ABRINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, NOVENGER, MO.—D. A. Reed.  
Box 127.  
ROBINSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Abington street.  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.  
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1511 Main street.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.  
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H. St. RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollins streets.  
ROCKFORD, ILL.—Frank McVay, 801 N. 1st street.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. L. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.  
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Ralsch, 87 Union street.  
SACRAMENTO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 407 Stevenson street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.  
SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg, 420 Main street.  
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. P. Strupel, 1803 North Eleventh street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 1019 N. Compton avenue.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.  
SALEM, MASS.—John White, 1 Barton square.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1642 Major avenue.  
ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, 240 Main street.  
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.  
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.  
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarntrom, 23 Wyatt street.  
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.  
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 240 Main avenue.  
STRAINSFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.  
SUTHERVILLE, PA.—Cyril Slatk, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trautner, Room 14, Myers Block.  
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TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Percy Kop, Braceland, P. O.  
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TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny, UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.  
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McCannell, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Andrew Walther, 299 Austin street.

## POLITICAL WANDERINGS

The action of the Populist leaders in shifting the party platform, to enable said leaders to make an alliance with the Democratic party as a stepping stone to political office, carried consternation into the ranks of the Mid-Roaders, but we were powerless to do anything. The "reform" press, as a rule, stood by the leaders. Many of the papers came out in better shape, typographically, than they had before. After they came into line on the policy mapped out by the silver mine barons they were on "Easy street."

This St. Louis incident shows the marked contrast between the Populist organization and that of the S. L. P. Under the S. L. P. form of organization such a conference, even if called by the National Executive Committee of the Party, could not be effective unless ratified by a vote of the entire Party membership. But then the Populists had no such organization as the S. L. P. In the first place, the candidate for membership in the S. L. P. must have a clear comprehension of Socialism and a knowledge of the methods by which the economic emancipation of the workers must be achieved by themselves. The result is we have a Party with a unity of thought and a unity of purpose. It is this cohesion that makes the S. L. P. a power. In the Populist party any one who would join was welcome; we never inquired as to whether or not they fully agreed with us. Thus we had a conglomerate membership, dominated by men with fads, who joined the party because it gave them a chance to air their schemes. It was a common thing at public meetings for speakers to flatly contradict each other. Thus we would have one speaker advocate land nationalization, while the next would favor the single tax; one would talk free silver, only to be followed by a paper-money crank; one would claim that we must elect men to office to enact our principles into law, another would say that no hope was to be entertained from legislation until the people voted on all laws. As I view it now, people who attended such meetings must have carried away queer ideas as to what we really did want.

In the S. L. P. the dues of the individual member go to support the local, State and national organizations, and the connection between these is close and binding. The Populist club of which I was a member had no affiliation with any other organization, and we only came in contact with the other organizations in the

State when we met in State convention. But on the other hand, we were organized to death. Hardly a week passed but some organizer, with a scheme, sanctioned by some one, would appear with the determination of pulling an organizer's fee out of us. I remember particularly one Nelson, who came with another, and when we refused to turn our club into their Loyal Legion, or whatever it was, threatened to go out and organize their order and take the party affairs out of our hands.

As I had joined the Knights of Labor in order to inductate our principles among the members, I was also induced to join the Farmers Alliance in order to gain the support of those in that organization who still held aloof. In a county in which there is not a single farmer, barring market gardeners, we organized the Farmers Alliance, and created much wonder in the local newspaper offices by sending them communications, duly signed and bearing the seal of the order. On one occasion, when Mary Ellen Lease, spoke in Cooper Union, I was introduced to her and gave her the Farmers Alliance grip. "God bless you, brother," was her ejaculation as I went through the finger twisting. I think it was at this Cooper Union meeting that I first ran across Sammy Gompers. I was making for the stage entrance after Sammy had spoken, and met him coming out. He was carrying a shiny tile, and as I passed him he asked his companion, "How did I do?" This is typical of Sammy, who is given to posing in the limelight.

But to dwell again for a moment on the St. Louis conference. It was that conference, and not the endorsement of Bryan in 1896, that settled the Populist movement. The endorsement of Bryan was the logical outcome of the party's action in 1894. In 1894, elected with the vote of 1,500,000, we declared that the next President must be a Populist. As the Democratic party took up some of our isms, with a better chance of winning, that big vote melted away. If a Populist could not be elected, then why not win, at least in part, by coming out for Bryan, who was "at heart" a Populist? Indeed, in 1896 I was told that "at heart" Bryan was a Socialist. Today the Social Democratic party is in practically the same position we were in 1894. That party is in shivers over the appearance of a Union Labor party backed by a Hearst, and for the very reason that a Hearst party offers a better chance of success in getting "something

now." The Social Democrats have fused right and left with the Republican and Democratic parties; they have counteracted the action of a Carey in voting funds to strengthen a weapon used solely against the workers; they have ignored the class struggle as "too radical," and because the Social Democratic organization has endeavored to smooth over the very essentials that should mark a Socialist party, "big" vote is being switched back into capitalism pure and simple. Without that "big" vote the Social Democratic organization must go to pieces. That "big" vote is at once its strength and its weakness. As their party is a thing without principle, it depends upon the vote, and as that untutored vote increases the greater is the danger of it being lured away.

Can any one imagine such a fate befalling the S. L. P.? No; and the reasons are plain. In the first place, the S. L. P. thrusts forward as a cardinal principle the fact that under the present economic system society is divided into two classes—one class possessing all the means which the people of the country need in order to live; the other class owning none of such means and compelled to sell itself to the owning class or starve. Necessarily the interests of these two classes are antagonistic. Out of the wealth produced by the class that owns nothing, the class that owns everything tries to keep as much as possible; this "share" is called profits. The class that owns nothing, yet produces everything, also tries to get as much as it can. That "share" is called wages. If the one "share" increases, the other "share" decreases; consequently there can be no "harmony" between the two classes. Instead of harmony there is an irrepressible struggle between the classes, each striving to increase its "share."

Second, the S. L. P. proves that in this class struggle all the political powers are at the command of the possessing class; and hence that the economic emancipation of the enslaved class can only be brought about by its organization into a political party of its own class, organized for the overthrow of the possessing class; consequently such a party must neither give nor accept quarter from any other political party.

Third, the S. L. P. is as firm in explaining to the workers the impotency of pure and simple trades unionism as a working class weapon, as it is in show-

ing the fallacy of those workers who hope to gain something by voting for political parties that do not deny the right of capitalist ownership in the means of production.

The S. L. P., with the S. T. & L. A., forms an indissoluble union, political and economic, against all the capitalist forces. There is no thunder which may be stolen from the S. L. P. and thus work its undoing. A capitalist effort to utilize S. L. P. forces would be to invoke the lightning.

The S. L. P. does not live by votes alone. It measures its sturdy growth by the class consciousness of its adherents who cannot be swayed by disaster, big or little, from the goal toward which the race has for ages been journeying—the Socialist Republic.

It was at the St. Louis meeting that I first met Jimmy Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, who appeared as a delegate. During the session he appeared on the platform and pledged the whole order to the support of the People's Party. He then asked all delegates who belonged to the K. of L. to meet him in his parlor at the hotel. With about a dozen others I waited on Jimmy. After becoming acquainted, he asked about the condition of the order in our various localities and what he could do to help us. The others had a lot of petty disputes to air; when it came to my turn I asked if the official organ of the order, which was a wishy-washy sheet, could not be improved. Sovereign said he was glad I had mentioned that, as it reminded him of something important that he might have forgotten to tell us. He said that an arrangement had been made with the S. L. P., whereby one Lucien Sanial was to become editor of the Journal. I thought it strange that Sovereign should pledge the support of the order to one political party while entrusting its official organ to the care of another political party. However, the arrangement was never carried out.

It was at the St. Louis conference that I met Henry D. Lloyd, the millionaire Populist and the most Christlike looking person there. With him was Clarence S. Darrow, defender of the Chicago Anarchists, and of Debs, and chief counsel for John Mitchell in the recent miners' strike hearing. During the conference I observed a tall, lean and pale individual, with haggard, eager look, who flitted about from person to person as a bee from flower to flower. Not until I was in the station

## In Which the Populist and Socialist Labor Parties and Old and New Trades Unionism Are Contrasted.

and final good-byes were being said did I learn this person's identity. It was J. A. Wayland, then editor of the Coming Nation, and who now edits the Appeal to Nonsense. I expressed my gratification at meeting the great man, whereupon he asked if I was a subscriber to his paper. On being told no, he whipped out a note book and before I realized it he had some of my remaining coppers for a subscription.

The upshot of the St. Louis conference, so far as our club was concerned, was disastrous. The club, which was largely composed of workmen, disbanded in disgust. But although I no longer had any local organization, I remained secretary of the State Committee.

In January, 1895, I resumed activity in the K. of L. This was due to the Brooklyn trolley strike. It has been asserted that this strike was the result of stock jobbing operations; as to that I do not know. The strike was engineered by D. A. T. of which Martin J. Connelly was District Master Workman. The K. of L. officials in Jersey City spread the rumor that the strike would extend to New York, Jersey City and Newark. There was the skeleton of an organization on the Jersey City lines and the men were quickly stampeded into the order. The company began to break in an unusual number of green men, but no strike was called; instead it was decided to remain at work and give the Brooklyn strikers financial aid.

I was one of a committee sent over with funds and thus I came in direct contact with Connelly and Secretary Giblin. Connelly struck me as being a whole-souled fellow who had the confidence of the rank and file. He could revive the drooping spirits by speaking a few enthusiastic words to them. At strike headquarters Connelly was surrounded by a coterie which even then I judged to be slick. At first they kept Connelly so inaccessible that he was almost as hard to reach as Sammy Gompers when he thinks a Socialist is around.

Connelly had no more idea of the conflict in which he was engaged than I did. Connelly may have been the tool of stock jobbers, but an unwitting one. He was manipulated by more subtle minds and his usefulness lay in the fact that he stood well with the men on strike. Connelly was entirely ignorant of the deep philosophy of the class struggle and he looked upon the conflict very much the same as if it was a contest between rival ball teams. I am not defending Connelly,



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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888.....2,060  
In 1892.....21,157  
In 1896.....36,564  
In 1900.....34,191  
In 1902.....53,617

## THE ZEALOT.

Once before, a year or two ago, we took occasion to chronicle with pleasure evidences of both the penetration and higher aspirations of the Milwaukee organ of the Social Democratic party. Such an occasion is offered us again, and it is again seized with pleasure. It is seized with all the greater pleasure because, being unmistakably a homage to the Socialist Labor Party, it is a symptom of good. Who will deny that he who can appreciate virtue in others is capable of practicing it, and cleansing himself of the vice he discovers around, if not in, himself?

In its issue of March 21 the "Social Democratic Herald" has a double-columned editorial bearing the superscription "Eternal Vigilance Now and Forever." The gist of the article is the danger that besets a Socialist movement from the improper elements that naturally gravitate towards it—elements that are "weak," elements of "shifty eye," elements of "doubtful record." Dropping negatives, the article reaches climax and clinching point with the positive demand for the "ZEALOT." Needless to say, the cry proceeds from introspection. It is no banal, abstract declaration. It is the utterance of a conviction born of the experience of what is going on in the camp of that organ's own party, coupled with the knowledge of the "zealot" composition of the S. L. P., and due admiration therefore.

It is a point, a great point, gained, this recognition; however tardy, of the need of the zealot in a Socialist body. This S. L. P. principle was one of the "undainties" once imputed to the party. The "undainty" is now recognized a virtue. That's progress. It now remains, the zealot having become popular, to popularize also the methods whereby he is to be recruited and drilled.

Can zeal be kindled into life by petty, shabby, sneaky tactics? Can it flare up for the Socialist Republic—an unquestionably revolutionary aim—by means of bucketfuls of "evolutionary" water, poured down upon it? By Edward Bernstein?

Can zeal rise in ignoble company, or out of actions, at fusticuffs with words? Is he, who justly pronounces a Carey a "ward politician," a man "more intent upon policy than principle," and yet sits, without protest, in council with that armory-building bundle of duplicity, with that man of "shifty eye" and "doubtful record"—can he who does that arouse zeal?

Can zeal gather the needed warmth from a New Orleans convention spectacle, where the "champions of Socialism" allow a Gompers to be re-elected unanimously?

Can zeal gain fibre from a posture that renders it the dupe of capitalist class deception; or from a policy that, in search of votes, shrinks before the hardship of bearding the popular delusions bred of such capitalist class deception, accommodates itself to the base role of a Barker for a Mitchell, and is finally left to snarl like a sore, complaisant husband?

Can zeal acquire force and direction from a deportment that justly lashes an E. E. Clark, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, but leaves unlashd, even tolerates E. E. Clarkism, by coquetting with the rest of the labor lieutenants of capitalism, each as guilty as E. E. Clark—though they may not happen to have aimed against one particular man?

To ask these, and many more ques-

tions that these suggest, is another way of asking, Can a man on a tight-rope walk steady?

The Socialist Republic implies a revolutionary movement. Revolutionary movements call for men with zeal—for zealots. The zealot—the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the Social Revolution—is an element animated with the loftiest (because soundest) and the soundest (because loftiest) aspirations of the race; and he is schooled in consistency, trained in firmness, disciplined in patience, and drilled in uncompromising aggressiveness.

## "THE WABASH INJUNCTION."

What has come to be known as the "Wabash Injunction" is as unique as it is an instructive page in the history of the American Labor Movement.

Upon certain sworn allegations, made by the President of the Wabash Railroad Company, Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, granted on March 3 a writ for a temporary injunction against the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen, who were on the point of declaring a strike. On the first instant, the same magistrate dissolved the temporary restraining order. The language of this order will be found elsewhere in this issue, together with the first, or temporary restraining order. From them it appears that:—

It was false that the officers of the Brotherhoods had engaged in an unlawful and malicious conspiracy to force an undesired strike upon the men;

It was false that the men were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service;

It was false that the contemplated strike was a deliberate conspiracy to interfere with the mail service of the United States.

In short, the order for a temporary injunction was an outrage, and the complaint on which it was issued a tissue of perjuries.

Is there anything new in either of these performances? Not in the least. Outrages without number in the shape of "injunctions" have been perpetrated before by the Courts. Workingmen in Rochester have been enjoined from contributing to the strike of fellow workingmen; workingmen in Chicago have been enjoined from dropping work; workingmen in Lynn just now are enjoined from making front against a manufacturers' alleged Trades Union, the Tobin Union, whose officers' only trade is to help the employers lower wages under the shield of "Labor"; workingmen have been enjoined from exercising, even by a sound, the distinguishing mark of man above the brute,—speech. All these outrages have been perpetrated before; in no way is the Wabash outrage unique, as far as this goes. As a matter of course, none of the affidavits on which these previous injunction outrages were based differed from the affidavits upon which the Wabash outrage was a graft. Without exception they were perjuries. Neither in this respect, accordingly, is the Wabash injunction a novelty. Nevertheless, in the instance of the Wabash outrage, there is a variation introduced to the tune. All the leading injunctions stood. The preliminary order was duly made permanent. Capitalist perjury and judicial impurity were, accordingly, endorsed as purity and truth, and the endorsement "saved appearances." Not so now. The order of Judge Adams, vacating his own preliminary writ, self-brands him a reckless, untrustworthy magistrate, and his findings amount to a pronouncement of perjury against the complainant,—and yet the Judge looks fresh and chipper: no fear of impeachment troubles his mind; and by not a hint does he, as is his duty, call on the District Attorney to take cognizance of the perjurers, who, poor innocent that he is, "led him astray." It is in this variation to the old tune that lies the uniqueness of the Wabash outrage. It did its work as effectively as all its predecessors. To proceed in the regulation way, "save appearances" and make it permanent, is now considered superfluous. It is thought that appearances need no longer be saved. On the contrary, by leaving appearances "unsaved" a new system of humbugging the working class is inaugurated. The working class is to be made to believe that it "won a glorious victory" by the dissolution of the injunction,—a dissolution AFTER the injunction had done its work to perfection, to as much perfection as its predecessors which were not dissolved;—a "victory" which the capitalist political job-

holding and Roosevelt-pet Frank P. Sargent of the very Locomotive Firemen will, like Mitchell, earn his Judas pence to make the working class swallow.

The "Wabash Injunction" marks a new era. Watch it work!

## ALL FOOLS' DAY.

At a time, said to be far removed from our own, when the lord of an estate parted with his property the working class on the estate passed along with it. If the lord sold or transferred outright, the human fixtures were outright sold or transferred. If he merely impounded his land, the human fixtures were impounded. If he loaned his estate, the human fixtures were loaned. In short, the human fixtures had nothing to say, all was done over their heads, they merely passed with the property. We are told that happened in days gone by, in the dark days of the Middle Ages. And yet the following is not an extract from musty archives, gotten up long ago under the shadow of some robber-baron's burgh. It is a news item from an "up-to-date" metropolitan paper, dated April 1, 1903, and recording a very much up-to-date occurrence. This is the passage:

"At midnight last night the control of the Manhattan Elevated system passed formally, but without formality, to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and this morning's trains are operated under the new management."

Which means that the Gould syndicate transferred to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company its control of the Manhattan Elevated system, and that in the transfer, there went, not the structures and rails and rolling stock alone, but also the human fixtures—engineers, motor-men, conductors, gatemen, guards, etc., etc., etc.—that run the concern, and without which it would be a barren stock. It means that this human fixtures element were consulted no more than the rails that were transferred. The whole thing was transferred,—the working element being a part of the "thing," just as the serfs of the glebe were of old part of the estates.

"Oh!" we will be told, "these men are not 'serfs of the glebe'; the serfs of the glebe could not leave the estate; if they tried to, they could be hunted, fetched back, hanged for 'treason,' compelled to work. Not so with these men. They are free. They need not stay and be transferred if they don't want to. They are free to go elsewhere."—And? And starve, looking for work in an overstocked labor market!

It is fit that the above news item should appear, of all days, on April 1. There is much neatness and precision in illustrating the "freedom" of the modern wage slave and the slavery of the old serf of glebe on All Fools' Day.

## CARICATURED REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS.

Two were the leading figures in the recent dramatic industrial phenomenon, known as the "Miners' Strike," which reached its finale on the 15th inst., when the Arbitration Commission placed upon the event its tomb-slab decision. These two leading figures were Messrs. John Mitchell and Clarence S. Darrow. One of these, Mr. Darrow, in the course of a speech delivered in Springfield, Ill., on March 28, said:

"Not a thing was done by the miners in Pennsylvania that was not done by our revolutionary forefathers. In revolutionary times dwellings were burned, property was confiscated and 100,000 persons were driven out of their country. The refugees settled Nova Scotia and those who drove them out of this country then as now were denounced as hoodlums, murderers, cutthroats, assassins and outlaws. Yet they were the respectable people of those days, and we are proud to be known as descendants of those same revolutionists."

Translated into the vernacular, this means that Mr. Darrow and Mr. Mitchell are Modern Benjamin Franklins and George Washingtons. A preposterous claim!

The rank and file of the miners did a thing that our revolutionary forefathers did not. A very important thing. They took for their leaders not a Washington and a Franklin; they took for their leaders a Mitchell and a Darrow. A serious difference. How serious may be gathered from the fact that the upshot of the affair was not a Yorktown, where the usurper surrendered, and a Treaty of Peace, where the patriots dictated the charter of their freedom, but a Scranton Convention, where the patriots surrendered to the usurper, and an Arbitral Award where the usurper "read the riot act" to the patriots.

Had the patriots of the American revolution elected for their General a Mitchell instead of a Washington, their revolution-

ary pulse would have been lowered by his declamations on the "reciprocal" the "reconcilable" interests between the patriot Cause (Labor, so to speak) and the Cause of the British Crown and Parliament, (Capitalism, so to speak); and the head of their cause would have been placed "in chancery" by the "grand strategy" of keeping one wing of his army in idleness, even furnishing ammunition to the foe, while the other wing was in the heat of the fight: a Mitchell, instead of a Washington, would have allowed the bituminous wing (so to speak) of his army to scab it (so to speak) on his anthracite wing (so to speak). Had the patriots of the American revolution had a Darrow, instead of a Franklin, for their mouthpiece, their noble ardor would have been cooled to freezing point by his twaddle about "fair terms" for the usurper, and their "glorious victory" would have amounted simply to a return to feudal dependence and enslavement,—back to wage-slavery, so to speak, and all that that implies.

No! Immeasurable is the difference between the miners' strike and the strike of the American revolutionists. Nor will that difference ever be bridged, and the Strike of this generation take its place beside the Strike of 1776, until the pulse, spirit and knowledge of the latter will so completely animate the Strike of this generation as to render impossible the leadership of such caricatures of the Revolutionary Fathers as the Mitchells and the Darrow.

## BAD SIGNS GATHERING.

J. Pierpont Morgan appears in several interviews on the last of March expressing the belief that "the country is prosperous, never was so prosperous, and its present prosperity will last a long time." This opinion is given in view of "the general pessimistic talk indulged in not alone in foreign but in local circles."

To the knowing, the bare fact of Mr. Morgan's opening his mouth to reporters, and allowing himself to be interviewed on the financial and industrial situation, is a serious sign. When things are running smoothly, Mr. Morgan is silent, cannot be induced to utter a sound. He now breaks his silence: is not only "induced," but is known to have requested the interview. A decidedly serious sign.

It might be, however, that the gravity of the situation lies, not in anything in the situation itself, but in a false, "bearish," pessimistic frame of mind, wholly unjustified by facts. Such a cheerless phenomenon is possible. A man in robust health may, through some trifling and passing cause, have "a fit of the blues." In such instances, it may not be improper, it may even be the wiser policy, for one with the authority of knowledge to step forward and say a cheerful word. Is this the case with the present financial situation? Has it just now, though sound at heart and other vitals, merely a passing fit of the blues? Is Mr. Morgan, a man with the authority of knowledge in the matter, guided merely by the desire to remove a false impression? The answer is found in a close scanning of the following passage in the interview:

"In the iron and steel trade, for example—the barometer of the country's growth, stability, and business activity—there never was so great or so profitable business. Orders on hand run far ahead, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging."

The light by which this passage must be scanned is cast by two candles:

The first is Mr. Morgan's intimate financial connection with the Steel Trust, he having financed the corporation into existence.

The second candle is the stock market quotations on the stock of that very corporation. The quotations show that preferred stock is offered for sale at so low a figure that the investment would fetch over 8 per cent. dividends, and that the price at which the common stock is offered for sale enables investments to fetch 11 per cent.—and yet no one buys!

Such is the state of things with regard to an industry that Mr. Morgan correctly calls "the barometer of the country's growth, stability and business activity."

It is no fit of unjustifiable blues that the financial situation is affected with. The breaking of his customary silence by Mr. Morgan is a positively bad symptom.

The signs are gathering ominously of the approaching crisis,—those periodical object lessons of the "fitness and capacity" of the "Captains of Industry" to rule a nation's destiny.

Roosevelt praised the report of the Coal Strike Commission in his Harrisburg speech. It would have been more modest on his part to permit the miners, who have found the report to be a defeat for them, to do that—if they could.

## THE ROLE OF IMMIGRATION

Below is given in full an impressive passage from the speech delivered by the junior Senator of New York in the course of the debate on the Statehood bill. Mr. Depeu said:

"The history of New Mexico is one of the romances of American settlement. Twenty years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and in the cabin of the Mayflower adopted that constitution which was an epoch in the history of the world, the first time declaring that they were to form a government founded upon just and equal laws, there were a government and Spanish population in New Mexico.

"There were a government and Spanish population in New Mexico before Pocahontas saved Capt. John Smith, or before immigrants were to be found in Charleston or anywhere along our Atlantic coast, and even before the Spaniards were in Florida there were a settlement and a government and a governor in New Mexico. So here we have a territory which has been settled by Europeans and has had some form of government for over three hundred years.

"How does that three hundred years, commencing twenty years before Plymouth Rock with its forty-one inhabitants, compare with Plymouth Rock? Seven hundred people settled in New Mexico twenty years before forty-one landed upon Plymouth Rock. From those forty-one on Plymouth Rock have come, by the common consent of historians, the institutions of the United States: the liberties not only of the American people, but of mankind all over the world: the commonwealths which largely go to make up the American Union, and the principles which enacted into laws and permeating the population and taught in the schools, the academies, and the colleges, made the American nation and its people what they are to-day—principles which by virtue of their all pervading and uplifting power have gone through every nation and have changed the form of government in every civilized nation on earth.

"Now, compare what has come from those forty-one Pilgrims with what has come from these 700 Spaniards. They have remained during the whole of these three hundred years practically what they were when they first entered New Mexico. Compare these 700 Spaniards and the growth during the three hundred years of the country in which they settled with the settlement of Illinois. Practically the settlement of Illinois began in 1839, and New Mexico had two hundred years the start. And yet Illinois to-day in population, in cities, in industries, in manufactures, in agriculture, in schools, in colleges, in universities, in railroads, in telegraphs, in telephones, in newspapers, in magazines, and in the literary productions of its people would, if it stood alone among the nations of the world, be recognized as a great commonwealth with every requisite of power and of majesty, of happiness for its people and of example for the world. It almost appals the imagination to think of these people, who are to govern the State, existing as they have right upon this continent, bordering upon us, and for sixty years a part of us, in such a condition as they are to-day.

"The settlement of the northern and the southern colonies went on without their knowledge. The great debate of the right to tax without representation, which preceded the Revolutionary war, shook the world—was a subject of discussion in every cabinet in Europe—but it was unknown, unheard of, in this New Mexican colony. The word of the Revolution dragged its bloody length along for seven years. The Declaration of Independence emancipated the world, but the colony of New Mexico never heard of the Revolution, never heard of the Declaration. Ninety per cent. of its people were slaves to their own people. The territory was divided into great haciendas with one supreme family master of life, of limb, and of liberty, and all the rest were its peons or slaves, attached to the soil.

After the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence came the French Revolution, that mighty upheaval which overturned thrones and emancipated the whole Continent of Europe. But New Mexico never heard of it. Napoleon, who, whatever may be the charges as to his motives or his crimes, or whatever may be said as to his achievements, did more than any man in Europe for civilization—Napoleon's great victories, his wonderful conquests, his dramatic defeat, his exile on a barren rock, all passed by. New Mexico knew nothing of them. "And New Mexico would be sleeping to-day in the sleep of ignorance, which is the sleep of mental death, except that the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday was celebrated all over the country yesterday, by his proclamation struck the bonds from the limbs of every bondman, black or white, or of whatever color, in this land. But the Mexican did not hear of it. The Mexican did not know it, and he would not have discovered it except that in 1803 a Colorado army swept through the country, driving back the Confederates who had almost captured it, and then the army said to the Mexicans, 'You are free!'

Pregnant words, these! A majestic historic sketch! So pregnant, so majestic that pity it were they were left unredeemed of the false and mischievous notion they are meant by their utterer to convey, and were not turned to their proper channel, to illumine the function of a "live rail" in the social progress of the race,—the Role of Immigration.

Essentially, the sketch of those 700 Spaniards in New Mexico applies to the whole Spanish settlement of Latin America. The point of identity between them does not, however, establish a comparison to their disfavor with the Pilgrim Fathers settlers. What it does,

taking a broad historic survey of the two, is to point out a certain human failing, common to both, but the baneful results of which the former succumbed to, while the latter escaped. The Spanish settlers of Latin America tried, and, unfortunately for their country, succeeded in the very thing that the Pilgrim settlers tried, but, fortunately for the land, failed to accomplish,—the exclusion of Immigration. It is an ugly trait, of which no race is free, that each seeks to build a fence around the world for its own exclusive benefit, and to the exclusion of all others. Immigration is the sole counter-irritant: where it sets in with force, the evil of the ugly trait is carried off; where it fails, the canker death eats up that plant. The Spanish settlers in Latin America set up their fence,—exactly the same did the Pilgrim settlers: Immigration let the former alone, at any rate the stream was too weak to overcome the impediment;—with the latter, the stream of Immigration, that set in from the start, was strong, and it gathered strength as it rolled on; the fence was broken through and leaped over; "fix" it as they may, it proved impotent before the mighty swell of the Immigration wave that rolled against, shattered, scattered and carried it away. The result on both—the land of the Spanish and that of the Pilgrim settlers in America—is majestically portrayed in Mr. Depeu's sketch. In that sketch each of the two may see its own potential features,—what the former would be to-day, had it, fortunately for itself, failed, and the latter, had it, unfortunately for itself, succeeded.

The Torch of Civilization is the gift of no one race. All races have contributed a splinter toward it—some a larger, others a smaller, but all a necessary splinter, that adds either to its brightness, or its strength, or to the steadiness of its light; and the band that holds these splinters together is the Brotherhood of Man, the Oneness of the Human Race.

Ill fares the land, where Immigration being absent, the Torch is puny, and, consequently, the band that holds it together loose. Happy that country, rich with promise, and fit for leadership in the path of human progress, where Immigration has gathered and brought together the strongest Torch; bound it, consequently, with the strongest band; and lighted it at the spark of that inspiration to which the Heart of the whole Human Race is the tripod.

The National Metal Trades Association—composed of employers—now in convention at Buffalo, has adopted a resolution calling the boycott cowardly and un-American. The patriots of 1776—these American of Americans—did not think so when they boycotted the manufactured products of England, and dumped her teas into Boston harbor. Nor do the metal trades employers think so, either, when they use the boycott in the shape of the black list, against refractory employees. What is the object of their resolution, then? The National Metal Trades Association's resolution is simply an appeal to a gullible patriotism in the interests of their profits.

On the first inst. ten thousand immigrants arrived at Ellis Island. Twenty-three thousand are expected to land during the first week of April. This will be an enormous increase over last year. This immigration is undoubtedly stimulated by the railroads and construction companies who want cheap labor in the huge construction enterprises that are under way in the country, or which will be started soon, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, the subway and other tunnel work in and near New York; the building of the State canal, the building of the Wabash bridge and other giant undertakings at Pittsburgh, and the work of constructing the Panama Canal, which the immigrants from Southern Italy seem to be anticipating with keenest interest, and which the steamship companies are exploited for the profits the traffic yields. Capitalism is the force behind undesirable immigration, which will only end when capitalism ends.

From Scranton, Pa., comes reports of the violation of the provisions of the Coal Strike Commission's awards, which show how beautifully those awards are working in "the mutual interests of capital and labor"—especially labor. Though the awards grant the miners a nine-hour day, the companies insist on ten hours' work. They base their insistence on the fact that the commissioners' report says there shall be no concerted action on the part of the men to curtail production. Accordingly the combined refusal of the miners to work ten hours a day is denounced as an attempt to curtail production and as a conspiracy in violation of the provisions of the awards! The miners are thus denounced as criminals for insisting on their rights, according to the awards! Despite this, and many other facts like it, the awards in "favor" of the miners have been declared a great "victory" for them; while every one who has had the manhood to denounce the awards as a treacherous defeat of the miners, engineered by labor fakir Mitchell, has been denounced as a foe of labor! How much longer need the working class have its head butted against the stone wall of the fact that the interests of employer and employee are antagonistic and that consequently any attempt to reconcile them must rebound to the injury of the working class? In the ignorance of this vital fact lies the secret of capitalist triumphs by means of labor "victories" a la John Mitchell and the miners.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—Look at the holy show the capitalist parties are making of themselves. Can any decent man stay with them and refrain from joining the labor party?

BROTHER JONATHAN—That the capitalist parties are in a bad plight no intelligent man will dispute. So far I agree with you. But I can't follow you when you throw your lot among the workingmen. The capitalist class may be, no doubt is, bad enough; but the workingmen are worse yet.

U. S.—Worse?

B. J.—Certainly. They are despicable; they are vulgar, corrupt, stupid; in a word, they are rotten.

U. S.—That's strong language, and, what's worse, unjust.

B. J.—I know you think differently of them. But, if you knew them as I do, you would think differently.

U. S.—I do know them.

B. J.—No, you don't. You know them only theoretically. If you were a manufacturer, like myself, having to deal directly with, and in that way having a practical knowledge of them, you would think of them as I do.

U. S.—Do you mean to say that you come directly in contact with your workingmen and that your practical knowledge of them justifies your opinion of their being a rotten lot? Do you really come in such direct contact with your employees? From all that I know, you don't.

B. J.—Well, I don't know every employee.

U. S.—Do you meet any?

B. J.—I meet the officers they send to me.

U. S.—Are there any of your employees among them?

B. J. (after a pause)—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, you are not in direct touch with your workingmen, and surely cannot form an opinion as to their being a "rotten lot" or not.

B. J.—But I have enough to do with their representatives. Am I not justified to judge of the men by the class of people they choose to represent them before me?

U. S.—It is these representatives, then, that you consider rotten.

B. J.—Yes, they are. You know nothing of them. Let me tell you. These fellows, the officers, set the men on to strike and then they come to me with proposals to "settle." Sometimes I yield for the sake of peace and give these officers the bribe they hint at; other times I don't. But is not such conduct corrupt?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—Then, again, these officers come as committees making certain demands. They start to bluff and bully, show such gross ignorance and viciousness that you feel like kicking them out at first; but all you have to do is to humor them a little; they are easily flattered; and before you know it they give up their demands. What do you call that?

U. S.—Rotten, no doubt.

B. J.—That's what I meant.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, you make the mistake of your life when you judge your employees, the rank and file of the working class, by these officers. These fellows are as corrupt as hell, as ignorant as blocks, as dull, vicious and perverse as it is possible for men to be. That is all true as to them, but is all false as to the rank and file.

B. J.—But they elect these corrupt and rotten officers.

U. S.—Yes, but not in endorsement of their rottenness. They do so out of misplaced confidence. Your opinion is a justification of the policy of war that Socialism and New Trades Unionism pursue against these officers. They are the labor fakirs. Among the evils they have done, that of placing the working class in such bad light is not the least. The rank and file is pure and decent. When it becomes known and asserts itself the enemy will respect it, and that is one point gained in such a battle as this. Right you are about the leaders; try and become acquainted with the rank and file. You will soon have to do with them; they are kicking their rotten leaders out fast. Woe to you if you allow yourself to be lulled into security by the knowledge you have of and your contempt for the fakirs.

The misleaders of pure and simple unionism have all along claimed that the trusts would only be conquered by their organizations. They have insisted on the inviolability of contracts between employer and employee as a means to this end. Just how effective unions are in conquering trusts, and what degree of reliance can be placed on contracts as a means to that end, is bogus contracts.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in the Weekly People under assumed names will be treated as such. Their communications, however, will be signed and addressed. Names will be recognized.]

## To Push The Monthly People's Circulation Up to the 100,000 Mark.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The reports fast accumulating from all over the country indicate that the simon of bogus Socialism, which has been raging for some years, has ceased and although the Socialist Labor Party has suffered some here and there it is still alive and in good trim. While this may cause the comrades good cheer, it also implies a serious duty. No time must be lost in rejecting but every comrade is duty-bound to spread the seed of revolutionary socialism everywhere.

In The Monthly People we have a medium which is expressly suited for this time and occasion, and should be used without delay. Bogus Socialism is dead, but there is a greater danger already in view. "Union Labor Party" is the fast approaching storm cloud and unless we do our work within the next six months, this new danger will hurt us vastly more than Social Democracy.

Within six months The Monthly People should be driven up to the 100,000 mark. With 100,000 readers of The Monthly People before the next Fall elections we need fear no trouble from the new foe.

Can it be done? Yes. Comrade Adam Marx, of New London, secured 500 subscribers in his small city. A thirteen-year-old boy in Holyoke, who is no different than any other average boy, secured nearly 500 subscribers in two months. We should have at least 500 subscribers in every town where there are a few members of the party.

In the larger centers, like Boston, etc., we ought to have 5,000. The minimum ought to be 50 subscribers for every member of the party.

Unless this be done and done quickly I fear we shall lose more members and sections than we care to lose. But with this virus par excellence, we shall be able to withstand another 10th of July and come out stronger when the storm is over. It should be the motto of every Socialist: "The S. L. P. shall and will be upheld."

Fraternaly, M. Ruther.  
Holyoke, Mass., March 31, 1903.

## Open Letter to the Members of the S. L. P. of Canada.

Now that the season for outdoor agitation and the election of a new N. E. C. is at hand, a few words of deep importance might be of some service to the party throughout Canada.

In the first place, we have a very poor stock of literature, and what we have is badly written and played out.

Second, I think the N. E. C. has not been as active in securing a new lot as it should, and the members have let this most important part of our agitation lag behind.

I notice the comrades of the United States have been very pushing and energetic in this matter and have a splendid assortment to suit any and all cases that the agitation requires, hence their solid and sturdy growth. Whenever they send out an organizer they have the necessary literature to back him up, but we, here in this capitalist ridden country, where the wage slaves are hungry and ripe for good, sound revolutionary Socialist knowledge, have nothing to offer but our word of mouth propaganda.

It is quite true that we can get literature from the New York Labor News Company, all we want, and willingly, but that is not the thing, as every S. L. P. man of Canada well knows. If we hand a leaflet or two of the New York Labor News Company to a Canadian wage slave, he will bridle up and scream about its being Yankee, or not adopted to this country. He will throw it away, as the jingoism has not been starved out of him yet. The S. L. P. has enough to contend with without having to juggle with such rot, and especially when it is not even necessary.

Now let us be up and doing if we have not had the funds in the past, let us make an effort to raise them now. The New York Labor News Company would willingly adapt those leaflets they have to suit our needs, or print for us just whatever we ordered, and then if we have a good stock of leaflets to fall back on those of us who are not speakers can do their share, and not only that, any sympathizer who wishes to take up the work (as one lately did in New Brunswick, where we have no organization) we can back him up and help in this way to speed the day of our emancipation.

I would like to see some other comrades give their voice on this subject, especially those who are in city and towns, where there are no S. L. P. sections. Yours for the revolution,  
Chas. A. V. Kemp, Organizer.  
Orillia, Ont., March 29.

## "Der Greenest Guy Mit Dis Bunch" Display Their Timbuctooism Once More.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—A little story is now going the rounds here. It illustrates the interest the pure and simple German element, that is influenced by the Kangaroos, takes in American politics. At the recent election in Dobbs Ferry, among the candidates for president on the Republican ticket were one of the bosses of the Anchor Brewery.

Of course, he is a "good man" and all the brewers pledged themselves to vote for him and they did. They were

aroused, they were full of fight, they were determined to down the Democrats. When the votes were counted, the Democrat was elected by forty-four votes.

There was grumbling of teeth, there was plenty of "donner wetter," and "gott ferdams." How is it they said "I voted mit mine own hand and I scratched the Irish out," and "I the Irish scratched," said another. They all did the same. There were forty-two ballots, just as many as brewers, every ballot had a cross after the name of the brewer boss and the name of the opponent scratched out. Some not being satisfied with the scratch added "Zum tiefel."

The forty-two ballots were, of course, thrown out as defective, and the Democrat was declared elected. The brewers are all union men and as I understand, have endorsed the Kangaroo party, so here is another "Hoch! der greenest guys mit dis bunch."

J. C.  
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., March 31.

## Political Corruption in Towns and Villages.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Some people think that political corruption can be found only in large cities. This is not true. Every town and every village has its proportion of political rottenness. In this village of Peekskill political corruption is notorious. At every election the floaters are rounded up and the Italian laborers are kept in line. I asked one Italian how he was going to vote, he told me "me vota Johna Smith." John Smith, Jr., was not running for office, but he is what John Crimmins is in New York, i. e., a rich contractor, only instead of being a Democrat, he is a Republican, and by reason of being a contractor, is a party leader.

It was at the last fall election, at the Croton dam, that an Italian laborer told me he was going to vote for "Dicka Da Crook,"—he meant Richard Croker, the Tammany boss.

One of the trustees elected this spring in Peekskill is and has been for a long time a good "union" man of the Molders' Union. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

While Peekskill is supposed to be Republican, it is a question what it would be were the money put up from another source.

There are here quite a number of "respectable tax payers" and good Republicans who will not vote unless they get their price. Leaving out the slums there are more honest voters among the working class than the so-called middle class, numbers being equal.

A. Z.  
Peekskill, N. Y.

## "Socialist" Says Carey and McCartney Were Not Elected by "Socialist" Vote.

To The Daily and Weekly People: H. W. Smith, an ex-spy pilot from Massachusetts, and a Social Democrat, alias "Socialist," was here in Tarrytown. On March 21 he held a meeting in one of the largest halls. Eighteen people went to hear him, including a couple of Kangs from Yonkers.

Smith spoke for about an hour and a half, but during that time he never once mentioned the name of his party. From his address one would think he was talking to a lot of children, on any other subject that the one he was supposed to have in mind. He did not bring out any argument for Socialism; but declared his purpose was to organize an economic club, which was in no way to be a political one. Smith wasted his breath; no one would join his "club."

The following Monday he was met in a store here by some S. L. P. men. He began to run down that party, because, as he said, of the S. T. & L. A. A comrade sailed into him, and after an hour's debate made the Kang admit that the S. L. P. trade union policy was right.

Smith let out a lot of things that are going on in the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," camp. He admitted there were a great many crooks in his "party," and that there was no one in Massachusetts who is as big a fakir as Carey, the army builder. In speaking of the Massachusetts elections he said that neither Carey nor McCartney were elected by the "Socialist" vote, as the S. D. P. could not control the vote that was polled.

I. R.

## Tarrytown, N. Y., March 28.

## How "Socialists" Nobly Wage the Class Struggle in Webster, Mass.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Time was hanging heavily on my hands, Friday evening March 27, and as the "Socialist" party was to hold a caucus, I thought I would go and see what means they would pursue in order to wage the class struggle in this town.

The meeting was called to order and a chairman was elected, also a secretary. Then one of the "brothers" took the floor and stated he believed that the club should put a full ticket in the field. His words were endorsed by the "brothers" present. Nominations being in order, nominations were made.

Among other nominations made was one for trustee of library. William Fogarty was nominated for the office. Later on came the position of inspector of revenues. Here is where they waged the class struggle.

One of the "brothers" took the floor and stated that he wanted a sewer on his street and the only way he could get it was to have a man from that street elected as a library trustee. He

should resign from that and take the inspector of revenues.

William Fogarty answered in this manner:

"I want the position of inspector of revenues, for my home is in need of a sewer and if I am nominated I will have the sewer built." He was nominated. The business went on until tree warden came. Then the "brother" who said there should be a full ticket in the field got up and said that as there was no money in the position of tree warden he thought that they could drop that office, which they did.

A motion was then made that a committee of three appointed by the chair should retire and make out a list of eleven names for constables, as the town has that number. The chair appointed the committee and in due time they returned and among the eleven names were three of the committees. They then voted to adjourn, which was carried.

One of the caucus then called to the attention of the "brothers" that there was the office of license commissioner, for which no candidate had been nominated; and as a "brother" had said he thought the ticket should be full and the license commissioner being a new position, he would resign the nomination of constable and take that of license commissioner, which he did.

The chairman then announced that if there was any person who would like to stay and look over the "Socialist" literature that was on the table, they would be pleased to have them do so. The meeting then adjourned the second time. My friend and I went to the table and what "Socialist Literature" met our eyes! There was McFadden's Fair Play, The Standard, New York Journal and the Repeal of Reason.

The "brothers" came and asked us what we thought of Socialism. My friend told them the caucus was not legal and showed them that there was not a ballot cast and not a person in the audience was asked his name. Well, they said say nothing about it and no one will know.

Then your humble servant got after them on Carey and his Army Bill and they said that was all right, "we may want them some day."

Then I took the Tobin union and showed what they were doing in Lynn with the assistance of Carey and the rest of the "Socialists." They said they knew that Tobin was crooked. They have reasons for knowing it, as there is a stamp shop here, by the name of Bates, where there are children in the making room eleven years old. In the cutting room they pay cutters from \$11 to \$15. Out of some forty cutters four get \$15 a week.

I then told them if they knew that Tobin and his union were crooked and they knowing that continued paying dues to support crooks they were crooks themselves. I think they were hit harder than they would let on, as they at once commenced to turn out the lights.

C. W. Doyle.  
Webster, Mass., March 31.

## How to Make a Million—A "Secret" of Success That Does Not Appear in Essays on the Subject.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—To a well-known financier one of the reporters of a big metropolitan journal was sent. The financier is custodian and manager of a great many millions. Wall street says of him that he always used the money in a way which benefited the country and its inhabitants, by developing mines and opening up new tracts of country, and the building of railroads, etc.

The city editor wanted to get some facts that would be of interest to that portion of Americans who watch the every move of the Wall street gamblers.

Only one question was the reporter told to ask. This was the question: "What, in your opinion, is the easiest way to make a million dollars?"

Here is his answer: "I'll hand you some facts. Please do not use my name. You cannot use the names I mention. But any Wall street man who reads what I say will know that it is the truth, if he knows anything about the piling up of millions in these days."

"Money in great quantities is made to-day through dishonesty. The easiest way to get a million is to get it dishonestly. We have got past the stage where getting it in huge blocks in the way does the getter any harm. Mr. Senator D— and — (in each case the best known financial names), have made their money simply by bribery and by inducing public officials to plunder the public."

"To me it is simply doing on a big scale what the burglar of years ago did when he bribed the servants to let him loot the mansion. The aldermen, legislators, mayors, senators—political bosses representing all office-holders—are bribed to permit the robbing of the public."

"This is the easiest way to make a million, young man—and it is the most frequent way at present. Pay some boss \$50,000 for a franchise that is worth from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000; give him a few hundreds of thousands of stock in the stolen franchise, and there you are."

"That is all I can say of modern million making on the really big scale. The men made millionaires by franchises in greater New York are all, to a great degree criminals and should be in prison. The railroad magnates on the same plan, get their millions from grants and subsidies given by the government. Political pull and competition all the way through."

"In conclusion, I want to state that

the mild-eyed citizen need not get excited about this, for in my opinion, he cannot possibly stop it."

What is the working man of this country going to do about it? Elect lackeys of the Democratic or Republican capitalists, or are they going to take control of the public offices themselves? That is the question.

Workingmen of America, it's up to you.

T. W.  
Brooklyn, April 1.

## Union "Labor" Party Organizer in Limbo for Embezzling.

To The Daily and Weekly People: The enclosed clipping speaks for itself, but in addition thereto I will give a few facts concerning this man.

Less was one of the chief organizers of the Union Labor Party in San Francisco; he was the father of the preamble adopted by the Union Labor party calling for political action on the part of union men. Had the embezzlement not become known, Mayor Schmitz would, no doubt, have appointed him to some office, as he was certainly under great obligations to him.

The writer has been informed—and he believes reliably—that Less organized every old thing and any old thing in El Paso, Texas, in the A. F. of Hell.

Like many another labor skate, his downfall is chiefly attributable to wine and fast women, although he has a wife and children. Part of the money hypothesized by him was from the death benefit fund of his union. Less was at one time a member of the Jewish Branch in the old S. L. P.

A. C. McGinty.  
San Francisco, March 28.

(Enclosure from San Francisco Bulletin of Wednesday evening, March 25.)

## "ISADORE LESS IS NOW IN CUSTODY."

"Defeated Union Labor Candidate for Auditor in City Prison. "Charged with Embezzlement of Barber Union Funds."

"After successfully eluding the detectives who have been on his trail for nearly two years, I. Less, formerly prominent in union labor circles in this city, defeated candidate for auditor on the Union Labor ticket with Mayor Eugene Schmitz, ex-secretary and treasurer of the local Barbers' Union, is now in custody at the City Prison. He was brought back from El Paso, Texas, by Detective Tim Bailey this morning, and will face a jury on a charge of embezzling \$1,500 of the funds of the Barbers' Union."

"Less dropped out of sight just at the close of the campaign in which he was a leading actor in 1901, and at a time when his accounts with the Barbers' Union were being investigated. A shortage of something like \$1,500 was discovered, and those who knew Less best say that this money was squandered by the defaulting treasurer for campaign expenses. Failing to secure enough votes to give him the office and realizing that a discovery of his defaultations was only a question of a few days, he fled the city."

"The Barbers' Union was not so deeply interested in the apprehension of Less as they might have been, had it not been for the fact that they held a surety company bond, and the shortage was made good without question. But the surety company never abandoned the chase. They traced Less to Guatemala, where he fled from here, and followed him all over that section of the country. Then for a time they lost track of him, and it was thought that he had covered his tracks so well that he would never be apprehended. But recently it was learned that he was working at his trade at El Paso, and an officer was sent for him without delay."

"When seen at the City Prison this morning Less professed not to know why he had been taken into custody."

"I have been trying to find out ever since my arrest," he said, "why they have taken me into custody, and the best I can get is that I am charged with the embezzlement of \$1,500 belonging to the Barbers' Union. All I can say about that accusation is that it is false in every particular. I did not take the money, and will prove it when the proper time comes."

"When asked why he had fled the State on the eve of a threatened investigation of his accounts, Less was silent. 'There will be time enough to explain all that when the case comes to trial,' was all he would say in response to that query."

## The Buzz Saw Series.

Attention is called to a new publication of the New York Labor News Company. It is called "The Buzz Saw Series" and consists of "small pocket edition pamphlets. Vol. 1. No. 1. contains the lecture on "Socialism vs. Anarchism," delivered in Boston by Daniel De Leon. There are 65 pages of matter and a portrait of the author. The typographical dress of the Buzz Saw Series is good and up-to-date. The convenient form of the series, together with the good quality of its contents, should make it a seller. The price is only five cents a copy. Order from the New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Readle street, New York City.

The Cigarmakers' Journal had better get a translator for its Spanish department. Were it possible to re-translate the Spanish into English equivalents, Puck and Judge would have to step aside as the humorous papers of the day. It is simply ridiculously funny.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

R. T. LOUISVILLE, KY.—The answer to you was piled last week. Here it goes: It would pay you to keep a full set of the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic, publications. Puck is not in it with the set. Just now for instance, while one set is glowing over Archbishop Guigley's calling them "atheists," another set, the Postoffice, is indignant at an article by one of their own distinguished members, the precious Martha Moore Avery, who declares they are atheists.

A. F. F. CHICAGO, ILL.—1st. Clippings received, and utilized as you have noticed. 2d. Send the Republican campaign text book "Home Facts About Chicago" referred to in "Record."

C. H. C. DENVER, COLO.—We can't break the files of this office; and to send you the passages implies a labor for which our corps is too small. An article is in contemplation along these lines, and will serve your purpose.

J. P. M. CINCINNATI, O.—There is much at bottom of that point. It will be treated editorially in a few days. For the present note this: There is no capitalist issue but reflects the posture of capitalist society—every man's hand against all others' throats. Protection is correct for a certain element, harmful for another; free trade is correct for some, injurious to others. And so forth. And yet there is in each of these a principle that is sound all around. Under capitalism this sound principle that all issues contain is so heavily incrustated by the conflict of social interests that it is lost sight of. Capitalist philosophy is therefore a philosophy of dislocation. Under Socialism alone can the joints be set, and harmony established.

G. A. L. NEW YORK.—This paper has no authority to interpret the constitution of the S. L. P. With this caveat, the opinion may be advanced that the constitutional provision against membership by officers of pure and simple unions does not imply an inevitable stigma on the holders of such offices. It merely implies the Party's estimate of at least a very large percentage of such holders. In view of the evident dishonest character of that large percentage the Party protects itself. It follows that the simple fact of a Party member's accepting such an office does not warrant his expulsion. Expulsion implies a stigma. The member might be given a chance to resign, or, if he refused, to be expelled. When you hear of a man who is shooting off his mouth about the "bossism of the S. L. P.," you may safely put him down as a chap who tried to boss, but was ripped up by the buzz-saw of the sturdy democratic S. L. P.

D. L. W. NEW YORK.—Far from that. This is not in Massachusetts alone that the vote of the Bogus Socialist party slumped. It has slumped everywhere. The latest returns are furnished by California. In Oakland the candidates of that party polled last fall as high as \$15 votes; the votes ranged from 725 to \$15. This spring their vote ranged from 400 to 200. When you hear that that party's vote increased 100 or 200 per cent since last fall the increase is in places where they polled 1 or 2 votes; the 200 per cent registers 3 or 6 votes.

J. J. PALISADE PARK, N. Y.—There is a law for compulsory school attendance, but there being no school room for all applicants, the physical impossibility to accommodate all the pupils works an amendment to the law.

B. T. COLUMBUS, S. C.—Last week's "California Arbeiter Zeitung," a Bogus Socialist party paper, says: "You see the point. Commenting upon the rows, smash-up and violent feuds in its own camp, it says: 'Everyone wants to be Colonel or General.' This identical element of would-be Colonels and Generals Kangarooed from the S. L. P. to the tune of 'Anti-bossism.' If you ever hear of a man who is shooting off his mouth about the 'bossism of the S. L. P.,' you may safely put him down as a chap who tried to boss, but was ripped up by the buzz-saw of the sturdy democratic S. L. P."

T. J. NEW YORK.—A Labor paper, that make a contract for adv. with a capitalist concern that employs manual labor, is a heeded paper. A Labor paper that, after having made such a contract and a strike breaks out in the concern, and does not return the money, is a crooked Labor paper. Your "excuse" only shows your projected "Globe" to be in crooked hands.—No news!

C. S. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Who denies that boring from within is good. What the S. L. P. denies is that the alleged boring from within, which consists in "wing low, letting the fakirs, or over the "border," and doing "business" with the labor fakir is boring from within. Who denies that Socialism is good? Alleged Socialism the Socialism of a Bismarck, that's bad. The whole thing amounts to this. A sensible and honorable man will recommend boring from within and from without—boring from all sides. But those who insist that boring shall be done only from within strike an attitude of abject subservience to whatever is called Union, and hence inevitably slide into an attitude of fraud. Their boring, is not boring at all, but backing up, condoning and fighting for the fakirs.

R. O. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The trouble with Single-Taxism were the George disciples. George before the campaign of 1886 was a different man from the George that issued out of that campaign. After the campaign he fell into the hands of a set of politicians. He became a different man. His opinions changed. His mind and conscience were shut tight. The germ of progress within him was nipped.

C. W. L. STONINGTON, CT.—To make or obtain a correct estimate of Tolstoy you must keep in mind that his distinctive intellectual feature is that he is "thinking it all out by himself." He is not learned in the contributions of the past towards the Social Question. He is evolving it all out of his inner consciousness. Consequently he tumbles from one blunder into another. As a moral force he is great, but his intellectual weakness rather weakens his moral force. The age is not in a humor to admire visionariness.

P. D. CHICAGO, ILL.—Indeed? Did Hearst open his New York paper for "the mail of the soldier boys," sent to Albany to defeat the trolleyman's strike? That's true. And does that prove that he

does not dote on the Union with many a dote? Suppose that's all so. Is the record of the Bogus Socialist, alias Social Democratic party any better? Did it not open the columns of its press to the prames of a Mitchell, a Mitchell, who alone did more than millions strike and deaden their aspirations? And was not that, namely, the press, in its Mitchell articles, impossible to distinguish between the capitalist press? No, deary; if anything, that Bogus Socialist party is a worse enemy of Trades Unionism than Hearst.

F. F. W. BOSTON, MASS.—The reason Frank Sieverman of Rochester is called "No. 19" is this: He ran in Rochester for Alderman on the Social Democratic ticket. Rochester has the voting machine. By its system Sieverman's name was No. 19. He who turned the crank at No. 19 voted for Sieverman. Now, then, during that campaign he uttered his address to the delivering speeches on "What a Socialist Alderman could do." These speeches consisted, mark you, in teaching the voters how to vote for No. 19, not by voting the straight Social Democratic ticket, but by scratching for No. 19. In other words, he showed how to scam it on his own party. Hence the name "No. 19" stuck to him.

R. F. C. WILMINGTON, DEL.—One mining region after another is rising in anger at the Arbitral Award. They are now finding out.

S. C. W. SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Excuse U.S. The best of fences that guard a farm may be temporarily leaped over by dogs. While they are inside, and threatening everybody's safety, "to go for them" is correct. But after they have been chased away, what sense is there in keeping on firing rocks at them, even if they do bark and snap at a distance? The S. L. P. camp is at perfect peace, and it is doing its work well, with precision and despatch. It has better work to do than firing rocks at routed foes.

F. S. F. TACOMA, WASH.—1st. The two-cent stamp you mention for the return of your letter if not published, did not come along.

2d. We couldn't if we would, and we certainly wouldn't if we could deny your right to call yourself a Socialist. You have that right, and we have the right to think differently.

3d. We deny not your right to say that your "Socialist" party does not want piecemeal Socialism. And we claim for ourselves the right to quote from your national platform, and putting the finger on your "immediate demands," prove that it is a piecemeal Socialist affair.

4th. You have the right when speaking of your "Socialist" vote throughout the country, to draw a conclusion from your own immediate and circumscribed vicinity; and you have the right to call that sound reasoning. But we have as much right to declare that a vote polled all over the country can not be judged by one locality; and we have the right to say that he who does so judge reasons superficially.

Now, the whole tenor of your letter amounts to this: That you have the right to think as you choose, and nobody else has such a right. We differ from you, and maintain that truth depends upon freedom of thought for all men.

J. V. R. NEW YORK.—There is nothing to "prevent a private Socialist corporation from passing a resolution declaring its subordination to the party." Nothing whatever. But stop and consider, and you will find that the resolution of a "Socialist" vote throughout the country, is not superfluous it is of no force or effect. That's just what happened with the Volkszeitung Corporation and the S. L. P. At any time when the business, or other class interests of the majority of the corporation dictates, said resolution is cashed, and there stands your party on the outside. A Socialist political body must have its own property, absolute and unqualified. The strain may be heavy, but the paper will be safe.

W. W. DENVER, COLO.—If you mean Fred Hoffman, we are credibly informed that he was plucked of \$11 last year by the fake Socialists, but his eyes are now open and he "is not going to do it again."

## THE INVASION OF THE SOUTH BY NORTHERN CAPITALISM

Much space has been given to the discussion of "The American Invasion of Europe." There is another invasion, however, of greater import going on within certain sections of this country. This invasion began with the Civil War, but it is only now attaining its realization. It is the invasion of Northern capitalism in the South, an invasion consisting of over a billion in capital invested in manufactures and a yearly output amounting to a like sum in value.

In certain cities of the South, like New Orleans, this invasion has awakened a consciousness of the growth of Northern influences on Southern customs and character. It has given the stimulus to manual training for negroes, as it needs their skilled and cheap labor latent in the negro race; besides it sees in them a market capable of great exploitation when properly developed. The stimulus thus given by this invasion has been somewhat resented as it is said to foster the presumptuousness and arrogance alleged to be characteristic of the educated negro. This invasion has, on the whole, however, been well received up to the present time. It is deemed a godsend to the ruling class of the South, rescuing it from the bankruptcy following the Civil War, developing its cotton fields and mineral resources and advancing its prosperity generally.

There are indications, however, which show that this invasion is going to meet with opposition as it progresses. This opposition will come from the middle class which represents the encroachments of large capital on what it believes to be its own peculiar fields. This class has been heard in vigorous protest against the Round Cotton Bale Trust, with its disastrous results to small cotton compressors. It has lifted its voice against child labor. Now it objects, in the name of fair play, to the destruction of its cockroach enterprises by "non-resident" capital; and calls upon "The people" to "rise in their might and dignity to put down such an undertaking."

The below letter vividly presents

this latest manifestation against Northern capitalism in the South:

## Our Home Bakers.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I see from your paper of to-day that a "Philadelphia syndicate proposes to build a great bread plant here, with the avowed purpose of acquiring every bakery in Richmond, or start an opposition business of such mammoth proportions that the smaller fellows will eventually be driven out." If this is true it is simply an outrage that should not be tolerated. We all know that there are a large number of honest, hard-working people here who make a moderate living by the bakery business, and no man, either resident or non-resident, has any right to use the power of wealth to ruin their business. There is no more honest or most useful class of citizens than our bakers, and they should be protected. The people should rise in their majesty and dignity and put down such an undertaking. I will be one to sign a paper not to buy an ounce of anything from such people, and I hope every man, woman and child in Richmond will do the same thing. I trust you can see your way clear to condemn such an enterprise and to use your influence against it.

Very truly yours,

Fair Play.

Richmond, Va., March 26.

History repeats itself. The middle class of Europe demands protection from the invasion of American capitalism. The middle class of the South demands protection from the invasion of Northern capitalism. But both are doomed. Were it possible to exclude the competition of the larger and superior capital they so much fear, their own competition would breed combination and bring about their ultimate end. Socialism alone can combat the pernicious effects of the capitalism of which they complain.

On, then, to Socialism!

## THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

## General Shut Down—Prospect of 55 Per Cent. Cut in Wages.

All the rumored danger of war in the window glass business, with its consequent demoralization of prices, has been averted by an agreement to close April 18. All of the window glass plants in the country outside of those owned by the American Window Glass Company



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA**—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 344 Thames street.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY**—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## Canadian N. E. C.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at headquarters on April 3, Comrade C. L. Corbin presiding and Comrade B. Nuttall absent without excuse. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications: From Comrade C. A. V. Kemp of Orillia asking that the N. E. C. instruct Section Brantford to publish the name of the Literary or People's agent. It was decided to reply, stating that we will comply with the request.

From F. Lighter of Glace Bay, C. B., containing application for membership at large. As the questions were not fully answered it was decided to return the card that they may be; also to correspond with Section Yonkers, N. Y., for reference. From J. N. McPhee of Boston, Mass. The recording secretary was ordered to reply to this. From Comrade Martin of Toronto, relative to the municipal election there. This communication was filed and the secretary instructed to acknowledge receipt of same with thanks. From J. G. Morgan of Winnipeg regarding his expulsion. This communication was ordered sent to Section Winnipeg for them to deal with it. From R. E. Burns of Hamilton regarding the "high-handed attempts of the National Executive Committee," filed. From Section London on election of the N. E. C. and national secretary. In answer to the roll call the following members were present: C. A. Weitzel, national secretary; G. L. Bryce, T. Maxwell, W. D. Forbes, D. Ross, H. Wade, I. P. Courtney, absent without excuse, B. Nuttall. The new committee was then installed and Comrade Bryce elected chairman. The officers for the term were next elected: treasurer, T. Maxwell; recording secretary, H. Wade.

The secretary was instructed to send out the election of the N. E. C. for confirmation. Comrades Forbes, Bryce and Courtney were appointed a committee to look over leaflets for adaption to Canada.

Adjourned. Philip Courtney, Recording Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION HAMILTON.**

At the last regular meeting of Section Hamilton, March 28, an article that appeared in the official column of last week's People, March 28, re Section Hamilton, Ontario, was read.

And it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously that, Section Hamilton objects most strenuously to high handed attempts of its National Executive Committee to foist upon Section Hamilton, the (illegally elected and) deposed officers of the Section, by delegating to itself the extraordinary function of electing, or rather appointing Section Hamilton's officers against the expressed will of the Section. And, moreover, said deposed officers being present (with the exception of three), on the night of the meeting at which they were deposed, and kangarooed by refusing to take part in the meeting, because they were in the minority.

The Canadian N. E. C. in attempting to assist those members in ignoring the authority of Section Hamilton to depose, as well as elect its own officers, is undoubtedly acting unconstitutionally.

And further, Section Hamilton is determined to have this high handed action on the part of the N. E. C. most thoroughly and impartially investigated.

R. E. Burns, Organizer pro-tem, Section Hamilton, S. L. P. of Canada.

Address, 441 Ferguson avenue, North Hamilton, Ontario.

March 30, 1903.

**NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street on March 23, 1903, at 6 p. m. Kuhn in the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The financial secretary reported that due to a transposition of the figures given for the month of November, 1902, appeared as \$50.52; they should have been \$50.53.

A committee of two was elected to canvass the vote on new State Executive Committee, which resulted as follows:

Donald Ferguson, ..... 287  
Justus Ebert, ..... 276  
Henry Kuhn, ..... 268  
Alfred C. Kuhn, ..... 257  
Adam Moren, ..... 221  
Harry A. Santee, ..... 207  
George Ahlson, ..... 197  
Emil Mueller, ..... 132  
James Hanlon, ..... 122  
William L. Brower, ..... 117  
Louis Kobel, ..... 90  
Edmund Monells, ..... 82  
Alex Picquart, ..... 65  
Samuel Smilansky, ..... 55

The next regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee will be held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Monday, April 13, 1903, and the first seven comrades on above list will please attend and take charge of the affairs of this committee, as they are the ones elected.

Adjournment follows.

Emil Mueller, Secretary.

## General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

On Saturday, April 4th, 1903, at 8.30 p. m., a regular meeting of the General Committee, Section New York, was held in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Joseph Scheuerer; Vice-Chairman, Henry Kuhn.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. One new delegate was seated. Six new members were admitted.

A report was received from the N. E. C. on The Daily People management and referred to the Assembly Districts.

A letter was received from the Socialist Literary Society calling the attention of the section to the fact that the various subdivisions of the section have not settled for tickets for some of the Society's entertainments. The organizer was instructed to connect with such sub-divisions and enforce settlement.

A letter from Joseph Swartz (S. D. P.) giving some gratuitous advice on how to organize a "United Socialist Party" created considerable amusement and was tabled. The organizer reported the engagement of Grand Central Palace for a concert to be given on Thanksgiving Day for the benefit of The Daily People. He also reported that he is obliged to take leave of absence from his position as organizer for several weeks. The request was granted and Joseph Scheuerer elected to fill the temporary vacancy.

The delegates to D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A. delivered 500 tickets to the General Committee for the entertainment and fair to be held on May 2, 1903.

Under report of sub-divisions the Sixteenth A. D., Manhattan, reported its removal to new headquarters. It also reported the receipt of a considerable sum of money from the adoption of the plan of each member pledging one day's salary to the support of The Daily People.

The Thirtieth A. D. reported the adoption of the same plan with the addition that all the payments are to be in by June 15. Other districts had not yet held meetings to consider the plan, but reported that it would most likely be adopted by all of them.

Under new business it was decided that a report of New York and Kings County organizers be made an order of business at the meetings of the General Committee.

Arguments followed.

A. C. Kilm, Sec'y.

**Ohio State Convention.**

To the Sections and Members of the S. L. P. of Ohio:

Greeting—Columbus has been chosen by referendum vote as the place for holding the next State convention of the S. L. P. of Ohio. Cleveland and Zanesville received only three (3) votes and Akron one (1) vote.

The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will therefore be held at Columbus, Ohio, May 30, 1903, at 9 a. m. The State Committee has decided that representation shall be as follows: Two (2) delegates for each Section; and one (1) additional delegate for each ten (10) members of a Section or major fraction thereof. Members at large may act as delegates to represent their respective localities.

The Sections and members are requested to consider the mode of procedure in electing delegates to the next National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, whether they shall be elected by the State convention or by referendum vote. This question is to be decided at the State convention.

On behalf of the Ohio State Executive Committee.

James Matthews, Secretary.

**Important for Buffalo.**

The readers of The People, their families and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, No. 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interesting and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all.

The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects:

April 12.—Mrs. Frederick Almy, of the Charity Organization Society, on "Practical Philanthropy."

April 19.—Attorney P. M. White, on "Independent Political Action of Labor."

April 26.—Attorney Wm. J. Shields, on "American Socialism."

May 3.—Comrade Boris Reinstein, on "The May Day vs. the Official 'Labor Day' in September."

May 10.—Attorney Philip V. Fennelly, on "Society and Crime."

N. B.—A ball under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum and the section will be held Saturday, April 25, at 8 p. m., at Star Hall, 405 Broadway, corner Pratt street. Tickets are 25 cents for gent and lady. Prepare and see that your friends get ready to attend.

**CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.**

To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Connecticut: Comrades! As the time for nominating the seat of the S. E. C. has expired, your S. E. C. submits, according to Art. II, Sec. 1, of the by-laws of the State of Connecticut, the nominations made, i. e.:

Hartford, nominated by Rockville. New Haven, nominated by Section Hartford, to the general vote of the membership, returnable on or before May 1, 1903.

For the Connecticut S. E. C.,

Matthew Lechner, Secretary.

4 Bellevue St., Hartford, Conn.

## S. T. &amp; L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, headquarters, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street.

General Executive Board meeting the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7.30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and the aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly sent by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. L. P., on new trades unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinnelly, general secretary, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 New Reade street, New York.

## GOOD WORK IN MARLBOROUGH.

Webster, Mass., March 31.—Local Alliance 387, Marlborough, held an agitation meeting at their club rooms on Sunday afternoon. There were about one hundred in the hall to hear Comrade Brennan, of Salem, Mass.

The comrade spoke for about two hours and aided by the attention that the audience gave him he made a good impression. He showed what the Tobin union was doing in Lynn, and also how they struck the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company of Keene, N. H., and how nineteen of the striking cutters of Keene went to Lynn to scab. That was all right in the eyes of the B. & S. W. U.

Brennan also showed how Horace M. Eaton, ex-secretary and treasurer of the Tobin union, now superintendent of the Hamilton, Brown Store Company of St. Louis, sent to Marlborough for a person by the name of Owen Foley, who had a \$100 fine hanging over him for scabbing in Marlborough strike in 1893. Eaton wanted him for a pace maker as he was a fast healer. He had Foley's fine remitted and Foley was taken back in the union, and is now as good a union man as any other union scab.

Brennan also showed how necessary it was for the working class to carry their fight to the ballot box on election day. Comrade Brennan's speech will produce some good in the future.

C. W. D.

## Ladies' Tailors' Union.

The regular meeting of Ladies' Tailors' Union, L. A. 390, S. T. & L. A., will take place Saturday, April 11, 8 p. m. sharp, at 231-233 East Third-third street. All members should attend.

Organizer.

## Ohio Daily People Fund.

Gus Duerr, Coshocton, O., \$5.00.

James Matthews,

Sec'y Ohio State Committee.

## As to the N. E. C.

The ball having been started rolling in the discussion of the proposition of Section New York in the matter of reorganizing the N. E. C. I wish to say a few words in that connection. It seems to me rather superfluous to waste much time in proving the desirability of a change. There can hardly be any doubt about it. We know well enough that the present mode of electing the N. E. C. is imperfect and may at times prove dangerous. But the question is whether or not it is possible to conduct the party work with a more representative body without over straining the party's financial resources.

The proposition of Section New York does not answer that question, apparently considering it a trifling detail. Again, that proposition creates a body, a "National Committee," for the sole purpose of electing an N. E. C. which seems a rather useless procedure as the regularly constituted National Convention can do that work itself, the more so since that National Convention itself consists of delegates at large from each organized State. Again, as the seat of the N. E. C. will, no doubt, be decided upon by the party at large, then the composition of the N. E. C. will thereby be fixed by the party itself, and there will be no choosing or electing left for the National Committee; the delegates from five adjoining States will be that N. E. C.

I believe that a committee composed of delegates from five different States will go far—at least toward making the road of traitors and would be disrupters harder than at present. But the question is will it be possible for such a committee meeting only once a month to conduct the party affairs? As far as we can see from the minutes of its proceedings, the N. E. C. has more than plenty to do now, meeting as it does, twice a month. And what about sub-committees, what about the management of party press? All this is very important, and by no means a trifling detail to enable us to decide in favor of a certain scheme. The question of approximate expense connected with the change is also interesting.

Were we confronted with a condition of affairs where it is imperative to change the present system at all hazards, then, of course, we could safely consider all the above questions as trifling details, but such is not the case at present. The present system, while potentially dangerous, has so far worked well. The comrades on the N. E. C. and the comrades entrusted with electing the N. E. C. have proven themselves equal to the task and thoroughly representative of the spirit and aspirations of the S. L. P.

Yes, we will make a change, but not until we are pretty sure that the interests of the party will be served as well as under the old regime.

L. Katz.

Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE WAGWORKER

Able Criticizes the Inconsistency of the Bogus Socialist Press.

The following editorial and paragraphs are culled from the current issue of "The Wagworker," monthly organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, published in Detroit.

## Consistency Illustrated

The Seattle Socialist publishes a cartoon about "Workingmen and the Military." An armory building is in conspicuous view. The soldiers are firing and the strikers are dropping. The officer, capitalism, is nearly as conspicuous as the armory building, and the first man in the ranks of the soldiers is plainly intended to represent a workingman, but as we fail to find the names of the "Socialist party" and Carey—the armory builder—on this shooting workman, we must say that the picture is not true to nature.

The facts are there alright enough, but the picture does not disclose the true identity of the persons involved. Underneath it says: "Study this cartoon and you will see what your duties will be." Yes, yes, we knew continually that it is our duty to expose the fraud that sails under the flag of "Socialist party," but builds the armories, sends unemployed workingmen to the stone pile, and is, generally, along with the pure and simple union fakir, responsible for the blood that flows in this class struggle.

A new paper has reached us. It is called The Liberator. While on its front page it denounces the "murder at the mines," while, also, John Mitchell and Hearst, together with others, receive proper consideration at the hands of The Liberator, it is queer that Carey and his party, "the Socialist party," that is responsible for such "murder at the mines" because it appropriates money for armories, are boomed in the same article by that paper. Well, well, "Liberators" are sometimes queer-looking creatures. Maybe the name "Liberator" was adopted because the paper intends to help the capitalist class to liberate the life from the bodies of wage-workers by means of "dum-dum-bullets."

The Los Angeles Socialist says: "The abolition of modern capitalism can be accomplished in one of two ways: Either by reversing the wheels of progress, destroying modern methods and returning to the days of handicraft and individual production, or by retaining modern methods. . . . Collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the only solution to the problem." Well, if there are two ways, it cannot be possible that there is only one way. But we notice that the Los Angeles Socialist has several ways in everything else; it is even true to several antagonistic organizations at one and the same time. Yes, for talk, and for action without thought, parrots and monkeys are not in it with that paper.

We notice that the so-called Socialist party distributed books with "the arm and radish" on the cover, which contains a speech of the managing editor of The Times, in which Mr. Geo. Barbour, and captains of industry in general, are given credit for earning all they get. The local so-called Socialist party is certainly magnanimous to capitalist interests, because, while it advertises such a speech with so much devotion, The Times ignores its candidates entirely in its report of the candidates nominated at the primary election.

How our "great socialist daily" papers owned by capitalist interests, such as our Detroit Times, formerly the Today, help Socialism, is noticeable in the way it pushes the primary election law that aims at disfranchising those who cannot pay for their place on the ticket. All our experience tells us that the wage-working class should wish that it be protected against its friends—such as The Times—because it is strong enough to protect itself against open, outspoken and bold enemies.

The Seattle Socialist published an article by George D. Herron under the heading: "To create a class struggle the supreme task."

No! We don't want no class struggle, but we know it exists; and "the supreme task" is "to create" peace by overthrowing the capitalist class and those who would lead the working class before the guns of the capitalist class to be shot into submission.

**Connecticut Vote.**

Hartford, Ct., March 30.—The vote of the S. L. P. for governor in the last State election is according to the official State Register and Manual, 1903, by counties as follows:

Hartford, governor, 122; sheriff, 180 (including New Britain); New Haven, governor, 487; sheriff, 444; New London, governor, 15; sheriff, 20. Fairfield, governor, 77; sheriff, 100 (including Bridgeport). Windham, governor, 55; sheriff, 35. Litchfield, governor, 14. Middlesex, governor, 12. Pollard, governor, 32; sheriff, 31. Total, governor, 794; sheriff, 870.

How correct the vote for governor is recorded can be seen in the fact that in Bridgeport, no voters are registered for us (124) and the New Britain vote (75), can be found in the column of the Kongs.

## "THE WABASH INJUNCTION."

Whereas, it has been represented to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth District in the Eastern District of Missouri, in chancery sitting, on the part of the Wabash Railroad Company by its complaint against you and each and every one of you that you are combining and confederating together to order and cause a strike on the part of the employees of the said railroad company, engaged in and about the operation of its trains, as brakemen, switchmen, and firemen, and in interfering with, hindering, obstructing and stopping the business of said railroad company, as a common carrier in the United States.

We, therefore, in consideration thereof and the particular matters in said bill set forth, do strictly command you and each and every one of you, individually and as representatives of the Order of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, your, and said organizations, representatives, clerks, agents and attorneys and all others who may be aiding and abetting you or them, or acting in concert with you or them, and under your or their direction, until the further order of this court, absolutely to desist and refrain from in any way or manner or ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said Wabash Railroad Company, engaged in or about the operation of its trains within the United States, and brakemen, switchmen or locomotive firemen to strike or quit the service of the said company, and from in any way molesting or interfering with said railroad company's said employees, or with the operation of its trains, or the conduct of its business as a common carrier, and from molesting or interfering with said railroad company, its officers, agents, or representatives, in respect to the operation of its trains or employment of men for or in connection therewith, and for preventing or interfering with said railroad company in the carrying out of its contracts of employment with its employees and its contracts with shippers for the transportation of property, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company from offering reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between its lines of railroad and other lines of railroad connecting therewith, and the receiving, forwarding and delivery of passengers and property to and from its lines of railroad with other railroads connecting with such lines, after making a continuous carriage of freight from the place of shipment to the place of destination; and from preventing or interfering with said railroad company's connecting lines and their employees in the like interchange of traffic and facilities with said complainant railroad company, and from ordering, advising, or otherwise influencing employees of said connecting lines to refuse to interchange traffic and afford facilities therefor, as aforesaid, and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company and its connecting lines from complying with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce act of the United States and with their agreements with each other respecting said facilities for the interchange of traffic; and from interfering with or preventing said railroad company in the carrying of the mails, in accordance with its contracts with the United States and the laws relating thereto; to the end that by any of the acts or means aforesaid the defendants, their agents or servants, shall not interfere with said railroad company from discharging its duties and obligations with respect to interstate commerce or prevent it from performing any or all its duties or obligations imposed by the act of Congress of February 4, 1887, and amendments thereto in relation to interstate commerce.

**DECISION VACATING INJUNCTION.**

St. Louis, April 1.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Elmer B. Adams handed down a decision dissolving the injunction, granted on March 3, restraining officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Railway Trainmen, and other labor leaders, from influencing in any way or ordering the men employed on the Wabash Railway system to strike.

In his decision Judge Adams analyzes the bill of complaint upon which the provisional restraining order was issued, showing that the gravamen of the charge was that the defendants had entered into an unlawful and malicious conspiracy to secure recognition by exercising their powers as supreme and controlling officers of the Brotherhoods of Firemen and Trainmen to force an undesired strike upon the men, who were members of their organizations, and prevent their members who were working for connecting lines from handling the traffic of the Wabash Railroad. The decision goes on:

"Upon the showing made that the first step of the conspiracy, namely, the ordering of a strike, was contemplated by the defendants, and that irreparable damage would necessarily befall the railroad unless a restraining order was forthwith issued, the same was done for the purpose of holding the property and the parties in statu quo until both sides

could be fully heard on the motion to set aside the injunction.

"The court finds in regard to the restraining order defendants appeared and filed their sworn answer denying the alleged conspiracy in all its phases, particularly denying any purpose to interfere with interstate commerce or the mails of the United States, and especially denying that one employee was satisfied with wages and conditions of the service, and denying the practice of any and all coercion or false representations to bring about a strike.

"The court finds in regard to the statements of the bill of complaint to the effect that the employees were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service; that for a long time prior to the filing of the bill of complaint the employees were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service, and a difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employees, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages; and that the defendants, as officers and committee of the brotherhoods, were fully authorized both by reason of their official relation to their members and also by direct written authority, to represent them in the effort to secure higher wages and change conditions of service, and that the proposed strike, instead of being officiously ordered by the defendants, was a result of the vote of the employees acting without coercion and directly authorizing the same.

"The court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the interstate commerce of the United States or the mail service of the United States is not sustained."

In discussing these issues, after reviewing many authorities, the court concludes by laying down the law governing the rights, duties and privileges of employees.

**Texas Union Buster a Law.**

Austin, Tex., April 1.—The governor has signed the new anti-trust law and it becomes effective at once. The law does not specifically exempt any sort of combination from its penalties, though an effort was made to prevent the inclusion of a phrase under which labor unions can be prosecuted.

**Lynn, Mass., Directory.**

For the information of the readers of The Daily and Weekly People in Lynn who are not members of the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the following directory is published:

Section Lynn holds its regular meetings on the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a. m. District Alliance, No. 19, S. T. & L. A. meets on the last Sunday of each month. Mixed Alliance, L. A., No. 267, meets every Thursday; Laster's Protective Alliance, L. A., No. 393, every Monday and Solefastener's Alliance, L. A., No. 391, every Tuesday.

Any reader of The People who desires to affiliate with Section Lynn, the Italian Branch, or locals of the S. T. & L. A. is requested to call at headquarters, 26 Munroe street, Lynn, Mass.

The headquarters are open every evening in the week and a cordial welcome is extended to all wage workers.

The great "experienced," "able" and "virile" "Comrade" Ben Hanford, cuts a sorry figure in the fair being held at Grand Central Palace in aid of a "labor" alias "Socialist" paper. In the vote for "the most popular trades unionist" the "experienced," "able" and "virile" "Comrade" Ben Hanford received fifty-seven votes in the first three days of the fair. Another typo, who is not "experienced," "able" and "virile," at least, he has never been a gubernatorial candidate of the great "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party, nor plagiarized Socialist Labor Party literature, one John Wire, polled fifty-four votes during the same period. Can it be that a scabby crew running the fair are rating their "experienced," "able" and "virile" "comrade" in the same treacherous manner as they treated the upstartsters which they accepted a half-price advertisement for the fair program from a firm against whom they themselves are striking and whom they have declared unfair?

Six men were killed and two wounded in a blast furnace explosion at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Pa. Their names are unknown. One thing is certain, i. e., they are not capitalists, for despite the theory regarding the risks of the capitalists they never lie by such means. That is reserved for the workingmen who are exposed to all its dangers while bearing all its burdens.

A National Metal Trades Association (employers) of Buffalo, is seeking a balance between the capitalist and laborer. If it's a casa balance that is wanted, the search will be useless. The employers have already got that in their possession.

John Mitchell has been summoned to Wilkesbarre, Pa., to check the revolt of the miners against the enactment of the awards of the coal strike commission. This betrays Mitchell's true character. Having led the miners to defeat, he is relied upon to keep them there.

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